The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,508—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
L. BOKHARA ...	2932	600	M. Weighell ..	10th Nov.
— SURAT ...	3145	530	A.W. Adamson	17th „
* HYDASPES ...	2934	500	G. Scrivener	22nd „
L. CATHAY ...	2963	500	W. M. Robbie	24th „
L. KASHGAR ...	2631	450	R. G. Murray	1st Dec.
— GWALIOR ...	2752	500	M. de Horne ..	8th „
— VENETIA ...	2726	500	A. B. Daniell..	15th „
L. LOMBARDY ...	2726	500	W. E. Breeze...	22nd „
— MALWA ...	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th „
				1883.
L. BRINDISI ...	3562	530	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
— POONAH ...	3130	470	J. B. Chapman .	12th „
L. SUTLEJ ...			H. Johnson .	19th „
— SURAT ...			Adams..	26th „
L. MIRZAPORE ...			Perrins,	2nd Feby.

A Launch leaves [illegible] Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the [illegible] for SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers named L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
MIRZAPORE....	3397	600	C. G. Perrins	17th Nov.
ROME	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES.....	4101	750	W.D. Anderson ...	15th „
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.....	29th „
				1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued:— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th November, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class ..£ 500	Including	I Class ..£ 520	Including
I do..... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA, on Friday.....1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday.....15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder [illegible] and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets for London, available for [illegible] days.

Genoa..	I Class	Calais Route..	R. 95	Brighton Route	R 80
	II do.	do.	70	do.	60
Naples..	I do.	do.	145	do.	130
	II do.	do.	105	do.	93

Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., &c.

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 2, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 21st November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
„ over three and under eight ½ charge.
„ eight and under twelve ¾ „

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).. ..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge.

The above steamer will be followed by the Colombo leaving 24th December.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	nl.	Comdrs.	About
s. s. ROUMANIA ...	3,395	500		Jas. Laird ..	18th Nov.
s. s. CALIFORNIA..	5,410	1,000		Wm. Young	28th do.
s. s. HISPANIA ...	3,380	500		Jas. Harris ...	18th Dec.
s. s. NUBIA.....	4,500	600		—	30th Dec.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

s. s. AUSTRALIA...	2,250	450	D. C. Campbell..9th Dec.
s. s. ALSATIA.....	2,850	800	J. D. Murray ...11th Jan.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1882. Agents.

BOMBAY TO PLYMOUTH FOR Rs. 300.

THE fine new steamer ADJUTANT, 2,275 tons Register, of the BIRD LINE, has ten spare cabins, and offers a separate cabin to each passenger for Rs. 300. Will leave on or about 22nd instant.

Apply to
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Bombay, 6th November, 1882. Agents.

S. S. ROUMANIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 7th November, 1882. Agents.

NOTICE.—The Agents in Bombay of Messrs. HICKIE BORMAN and Co., of London, who chartered the s. s. MIRANDA, hereby request all homewards, are requested to COMMUNICATE at once with CAPTAIN PHIPPEN at the office of Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHEE, as the ship is ready to load and her lay days count from the 9th instant.

WM. PHIPPEN.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the RAILWAY between HUBLI and GADAK, a distance of 36½ miles.

Specifications and particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Company in Poona on or after the 6th November.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hubli-Gadak Railway" will be received not later than 30th November, 1882.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.
Poona, 28th October, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December next,

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity of the following material:—

1,000 superior quality iron wagon axles, weighing about 162 tons.

4,000 best Bessemer steel axles, weighing about 650 tons.

20,000 pieces of superior quality iron tyres, weighing about 817 tons.

And 160 new wagon tyres, 3ft. 8in. outside dia., best iron, weighing about 21 tons

The axles and pieces of tyres are lying at the Loco Depôt, Parel.

And the new tyres at Byculla, where they may be seen on application.

Offers must specify the quantity required of each and the rate per ton weighed over at Warl Bunder.

Delivery will be made by the company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the bunder or wharf.

The Tenders must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity offered for; and the person whose tender is accepted will be required to pay to the company the price of each lot, before delivery, from time to time; but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Store Keeper.
Store Keeper's office, Byculla, 9th October, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,000 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. KANGRA, 2,000 Tons, on 12th November, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th December, 1882.

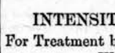
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th November, 1882. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, NATAL, CAPETOWN, AND THE RIVER CONGO.



S. S. CHITTAGONG, 1,912 tons, will SAIL as above, 13th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S
SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, Cash As. 14.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE,
¼ lb. TINS, 12 As. CASH.
RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S CROP, 1882.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,
in 2 lb. Tins.
CASH EIGHT ANNAS.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANO-ELECTRIC CHAIN BANDS.

NARROW OR BROAD CHAIN BANDS.
For Sciatica, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, &c.
Rs. 3-12, 7-8, 10-8, 13-8 and 16-8 each.

CHAIN BELTS.
For Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver and Nervous Complaints, &c.
Rs. 22-8, 30, and 36 each.

COMBINED BANDS.
For general Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy and Functional Disorders.
Rs. 30 and 36 each.

ELECTRIC BELTS WITH SUSPENSORS.
Rs. 45 each.

RESTORATIVE CHAIN BATTERIES
For Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for restoring Exhausted Vital Energy.
Rs. 63 each.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES
For Treatment by Electric Baths for Paralysis, Want of Power, &c.
Rs. 72 each.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

APERIENT
MINERAL WATERS.

THESE natural remedies are now universally recommended in cases of Chronic Constipation, Liver and other functional disorders. The following, imported from the Springs, are warranted fresh:—

VICTORIA WATER (Hungarian) recommended by Professor Douglas Maclagan, Dr. Oscar Widmann, "The Practitioner," The Hospital Staff, Lemberg, and many other authorities. Litre bottles Re. 1-4 each.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER (Hungarian) recommended by Drs. Marion Sims, Scanzoni, Macnamara, Roberts, Macpherson, Aitkin, and others, and by the Medical Press. Imperial pints Re. 1, quarts Re. 1-4 each.

TARASP WATER (Swiss) recommended by Dr. Pernisch and by several eminent Bombay Practitioners. Imperial pints Re. 1 each.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER (German) recommended by Sir Henry Thompson, the late Baron Liebig, and the Medical Press. Imperial pints 12 as. each.

CARLSBAD WATER (Austrian) recommended by the Medical Press and Faculty generally. Litre bottles Re. 1 each.

For Antacid and Alterative Mineral Waters see Catalogue.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.
IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.
PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

ONE important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their
SUPERIOR PURITY.

The Company have in operation what is without doubt the very best system of filtration and charcoal treatment, rendering the water for potable purposes *absolutely pure*. Their bottle cleaning arrangements embrace special machinery for securing final *purity* before filling.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle)	
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia)	Rs. 0 12
Aërated Water (Eau de Seltz of the Cafés).	
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	„ 1 0
Artificial Seltzer Water	
Lemonade ...	
Tonic Water ...	All of superior quality
Ginger Ale	and delicate flavour.
Gingerade	
Bottles charged Extra but allowed for on return	„ 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER...HERR BANDMANN.
STAGE MANAGER.....MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, NOV. 10.
For the first time in India, in its entirety of 3acts, the charming Opera Bouffe,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
DUDLEY WYATT.
LARGE CHORUS.
NEW DRESSES.
NEW SCENERY.
MISS LOUISE BEAUDET,
For the first time in OPERA BOUFFE.
THE NEW LONDON COMPANY,
For the first time in OPERA BOUFFE.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)
OTHELLO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TRANSFERABLE FAMILY TICKETS
AVAILABLE ON ANY NIGHT
(Excepting benefits) are now to be had at the Box Office, Gaiety Theatre, in packets of 8 at a reduction of 12½ per cent., as follows:—

Eight Stall Tickets	... ...	Rs. 28
Eight Pit Stall Tickets	... ...	„ 21
Eight Pit Tickets	... ...	„ 14

Reservation of seats at SOUNDY & Co.
Subscribers are respectfully requested to show their Tickets at the door.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ROUMANIA, 3,395 tons, 500 H.P. Capt. JAS. LAIRD, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on the 18th November.

For passages apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 10th Nov., 1882. Agents.

LEVANT AND EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

THE new s. s. ADOWA, 100 A. 1, will SAIL on or about the 16th instant, for ADEN, JEDDAH, and HODEIDAH with cargo and passengers.

For particulars apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th November, 1882. Agents.

PROFESSOR BARFF'S
BORO-GLYCERIDE,
A HARMLESS AND EFFECTUAL FOOD PRESERVATIVE,

HAS neither smell nor flavour. Preserves all kinds of meats, poultry, fish, oysters, milk, &c.

Invaluable for children, as it prevents acetous fermentation in milk, and, being harmless, may be used with it for infants.

TOUGH MEAT NO LONGER TOLERABLE, DIP IT IN BORO-GLYCERIDE AND HANG TILL TENDER.

Price per 1 lb. bottle Rs. 5 net.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of JAITHA DEVJEE CEASED in our firm from the 10th day of November, 1882.

વરધમાન પુનજીની કુંપ.
i. e., VURDHMAN POONSEY & CO.

GOLD Hunting Lever six-holes, jewelled spring-capped, set hands behind sunk seconds, double spring case, best quality WATCHES, by John Jones, of 338, Strand.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
A few paces from the *Times of India* Office.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

REQUIRED, from the 1st January next, two duly qualified ASSISTANT MASTERS.
Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

F. L. SHARPIN,
Honorary Secretary.
Marine Lines, November 7, 1882.

NOTICE.

THERE is a VACANCY in the 3rd GRADE of CLERKS on Rs. 70 per mensem (rising to Rs. 100) in the office of the Director of the Indian Marine, and applications for the same will be received up to the 17th November, 1882. Applicants must show that they have passed creditably some University test. Before any appointment is made candidates will be examined as to their fitness for the post.

H. W. BRENT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
1. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 9th November, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES, KEROSINE-OIL, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS PETTY STORES, ARTICLES of COUNTRY PRODUCE, KEROSINE-OIL &c., required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January, 1883.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Storekeepers Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders if accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in Cash or Government Promissory Notes will be received by the Agent at the Company's office, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 9th November, 1882.

AN EXCELLENT hand-sketched DINNER SERVICE FOR SALE. For particulars and price apply to WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT:
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCHES:
THE RIDGE, MALABAR HILL,
AND
BELLASIS-ROAD, BYCULLA.

Purchasers for Cash are requested to note that a receipt is given for every purchase made at the three Establishments.

Telephone Number, Fort Establishment, 71.

BORO-GLYCERIDE.

THE new ANTISEPTIC, recently patented by Prof. Barff for preserving Milk and other articles of Food. Also said to be very serviceable in surgery. A sample shipment received.

Per ounce, 8 annas.
Per pound, Rs. 5.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS
FOR
LADIES.

Albert Chains.	Silver Jewellery.	Trinket Cases.
Bouquet Holders.	Jewelled Rings.	Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Cake Baskets.	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.	Envelope Cases.
Crosses.	Church Services.	Perfume Cases.
Charms.	Hymn Books.	Jewel Cases.
Demi Suites.	Fans.	Silver Card Cases.
Ear-rings.	Chatelains.	Dressing Cases.
Engagement Rings.	Work Baskets.	Writing Cases.
Guard Rings.	Lady's Companions.	Dressing Bags.
Necklets.	Albums.	Hand Mirrors.
Gold Bracelets.	Inkstands.	Smelling Bottles.
Gold Brooches.	Cash Boxes.	Tea Services.
Gold Lockets.		

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.	Spirit Stands.	Silver Pencil Cases.
Meerschaum Pipes.	Watches.	Dressing Cases.
Cigar Holders.	Photo. Frames.	Dressing Bags.
Cigar Cases.	Silver Snuff Boxes.	Writing Cases.
Cigarette Cases.	Pocket Books.	Despatch Boxes.
Agh-dans.	Courier Bags.	Army and Navy Cups.
Cigar Lamps.	Spirit Flasks.	Gold Rings.
Riding Whips.	Carriage Clocks.	Scarf Rings.
Field Glasses.	Mufineers.	Gold Albertz.
Gold Studs.	Gold Pencil Cases.	Silver Cigar Cases.
Sleeve Links.	Studs and Links.	Silver Cigarette Cases.
Gold Pencil Cases.	Peg Stands.	

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.	Ormolu Inkstands.	Salt Cellars.
Cellarettes.	Photo. Albums.	Ice Buckets.
Cruet Stands.	Card Trays.	Lamps.
Flower Vases.	Lawn-tennis Sets.	Table Cutlery.
Porcelain Vases.	Liqueur Cases.	Time Pieces.
Glassware.	Dessert Sets.	Suites of Plate.
Crockeryware.	Peg Trays.	Electro-plated Ware.
Tea and Coffee Services.	Napkin Rings.	

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.	Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.	Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.	Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.	Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Coral and Bells.	Pearl and Wh stles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON PPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S ULSTERS,

CUT and finished in the best and latest style. Patterns in medium and heavy textures forwarded on application. Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay *en route* to Europe can procure them ready for immediate wear.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

TEMPLE BAR RESTAURANT.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THE MANAGER of TEMPLE BAR begs to announce to the public that he has secured the services of a company of talented artistes, just arrived from Europe, who will give a series of GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), at 9 o'clock precisely. The following is the programme for

TO-NIGHT.

1. MARCH	Honved	Skala.
2. OVERTURE	Des Wanderer's Ziel	Suppé.
3. POLKA	Roschen	Moos.
4. WALTZ	Am Worther See	Koschat.
5. PRELUDE	L'Africaine	Meyerbeer.
6. MAZMKA	Pianette Polka	
7. OVERTURE	Raimond	Thomas.
8. QUADRILLE	Monsieur et Madame	Faust.
9. POLKA	Die Augen der Liebe	Dvorak.
10. GALOP	In der Restaurantion	

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS.

JUST OPENED.

		Rs. as.
Ladies' Lawn Tennis Shoes...	... ... Price	5 12 per pair.
Gentlemen's do. do. ...	... ... „	5 15 „

ALL SIZES NOW IN STOCK.

PRICES SAME AT BOTH ESTABLISHMENTS.

ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, RAMPART-ROW AND
AND
CRAWFORD-MARKET, CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,
FELT HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT of the Newest and most approved shapes, made specially to stand the Climate and WARRANTED not to CHANGE COLOUR.

	Rs.	as.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Black Zephyr, Low Round Crown Feather Weight	8	8
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen ..	8	8
Black Soft Felt, Round Crown, cannot possibly get out of shape ..	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown..	8	8
Drab Soft Felt, Wire Brims, Superior Quality	8	8
Fawn Stiff Felt, Round Crown, The Latest	8	8

DRESS, AND LADIES' HATS.

Best Black Silk	15	8
Drab Tan Naples	10	8
Ladies Black Silk for Riding	18	8
Ladies Black Felt Hats	10	8
Ladies Fawn and Drab Hats	10	8

A large stock of Hawkes Regulation Helmets, Elwoods Helmets in great variety, Tweed Hats, Caps, Boys' Felt Hats, Ladies' Felt Hats and Helmets.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL AMOUNTS OF RS. 10.

THORPE AND CO.,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO.

BEG to inform their numerous friends, and the public generally, that as the Municipality have made great changes in the names of the streets and numbers o the houses in the Fort, their present address is—although always the same establishment—

43, RAMPART ROW,

WATCHMAKERS. JEWELLERS.
GOLDSMITHS. SILVERSMITHS.
CLOCKMAKERS. OPTICIANS.

DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

SOLE AGENTS,

In the Bombay Presidency for the world renowned Pianos of—

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART;
AND
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS, LONDON
and also for the
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF
DR. A. MENIST.

Illustrated price lists and Dr. Menist's Pamphlet free on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATCHES DIRECT FROM ENGLAND.

THE SPARKBROOK is a Nikel Silver Keyless, very superior extra jewelled movement, with action for setting hands, manufactured in very best style for the Indian market. Time-keeping unexceptionable.

Price 20 Rupees.

Lever keyless movements in best finished silver cases. Open face or Hunter, Rs. 28, 31, and 45 (the last two being extra jewelled). Quarter Repeater, and Chronograph Watch, very best movement, keyless.

Silver Rs. 150, 18-carat Gold Rs. 250.

The Climax is a very superior three-quarter plate keyless lever movement, jewelled in 12 holes (Rubies) with *adjusted* chronometer balance. (Time-keeping to a minute in two months.)

Silver Open face Rs. 130, Hunter or Half Hunter Rs. 140
Gold do do Rs. 240, do do Rs. 270

Any of the above parcel post free on receipt of Draft or P. O. O. order (crossed Union Bank of Birmingham) payable to WALLER CARTER, merchant, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, England.

N. B.—Commissions faithfully executed for all kinds of English goods.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

Asbestos Roofing with fire-proof Coating at .....Rs. 13 0 per 100 sq. ft.
Do. Brown Roof Paint .....Rs. 3 4 per gallon.
Do. Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red Roof Paints .....Rs. 4 0 per gallon.
Do. Mill Board.....Rs. 0 14 per lb.
Do. Rope Packing.....Rs. 1 12 per lb.
Do. Wick .....Rs. 2 0 per lb.

WARDEN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR H. W. JOHNS MAFY & CO.—NEW YORK.
35, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR steady and ever increasing popularity the SINGER MACHINE stands alone. It has no rival!! During 1881 we sold 561,036 of our celebrated Sewing Machines, which is an incontrovertible proof of their superior excellence over all others.
2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED a large consignment of OLD YATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY (highly recommended), at Rs. 22 per dozen. BARTON & Co., Wine Merchants, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY, a well bred Bull-terrier DOG, splendid ratter and watch dog.

DOG FOR SALE, a black and brown Retriver-dog, pure breed. Apply on board s. s. Alvah, Prince's Dock.

5, BELL LANE, Fort, Bombay. Comfortable BOARD and LODGINGS. Recommendations from Military Officers and others.

CANOE-SHAPED BAROUCHE for sale, in excellent order. Apply to C. P. WHITCOMBE, B. B. and C. I. R. Works, Parel.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS. A series of 12 cards sent free by V. P. P. or on receipt of Rs. 2, in stamps. CAXTON WORKS, Bombay.

WANTED, a trustworthy man to assist in taking care of an Invalid Gentleman going Home. Expenses paid to England. Apply personally to "B.," 3, Hornby-row, between 2 and 5 p.m.

"B. PHILLIPS & CO.,—I FIND a GLASS of your PHOSPHO, just before going to bed, makes me sleep well." The best of the non-alcoholic Beverages. 17, Church-gate-street.

WIRE MATTRESSES, the best for regiments, hotels, hospitals and families. Can be used without cotton Mattresses, and a perfect fit for travelling, either wholesale or retail. Apply No. 13, Meadow-street (firs floor).

HAMILTON'S.—The nearest Hotel to the Prince's Dock. "Mrs. Crocker and self have spent three weeks in this Hotel and have found it clean and the most comfortable Hotel we have ever stayed in in India. HEARN CROCKER, M. D., Brigade-Surgeon, 2nd Cavalry H. C. Oct. 9, 1882."

WANTED, a GRADUATE of the Bombay University, whose Vernacular is Marathi, and who has passed in Sanscrit, to take charge of an Anglo-Vernacular School at Junjira Murud; Salary Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply to the STATE KARBHARI at JANJIRA, with testimonials.

MRS. COULTER, midwife and ladies' nurse. Excellent testimonials on application. Marine lines, No. 1, Marine Lane, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, TOP-FLOOR of the two-storied BUNGALOW, corner of Cumballa Hill. Address T. BASHFORD, G. I. P. R. offices, or at the house.

FOUND, a fox-terrier DOG. Any one can claim him by certain marks, will get the dog by paying all expenses. Apply A.B., *Bombay Gazette*.

MESSMAN WANTED for the Officers Mess, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers. A good cook indisp

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

SUPPLIES of produce have been on a fairly liberal scale of late, and aided by low homeward freights, exports have been comparatively free; but we are rapidly getting towards the end of our disengaged tonnage, and with the home markets so unfavourable as the latest advices describe them, it becomes a question whether we shall see a continuance of the present scale of business. On the basis of 22s. 6d. freight for the Continent business may go through which 27s. 6d. or 30s. would not admit of unless rupee prices gave way, and experience shows that the latter only recede very slowly and under severe pressure. Under the circumstances, therefore, unless a change takes place in the position of things at home, we are inclined to think that exports of Seeds and Wheat will be much smaller than some people anticipate. Imports are extremely quiet, the Dewali holidays, which with the natives set in yesterday, restricting operations to the most limited dimensions. It remains to be seen what the opening of the native new year may bring forth, but in the face of the present adverse advices from Manchester we have no great hope of liberal buying. Money here continues easy, although firmer in Calcutta. Shares are steady; Government Paper rather weaker after considerable firmness up to yesterday. Exchange on London tends downwards, notwithstanding the approach of the busy season.

MONEY.—The last return of the Bank of Bombay showed no movement likely to influence the general position of the market, and rates of discount here have remained practically unchanged at about 2 per cent. for short loans on Government Paper. To-day, however, we have advice from Calcutta by wire that the Bank of Bengal have advanced their rates of discount by one per cent., and this may possibly have a somewhat hardening effect on rates hereafter the holidays. Funds, however, are so plentiful that we do not consider any material change probable this side of the new year.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to a temporary demand for Bar Silver in London which advanced the quotation 1d. per oz., rates for sterling here hardened up after the departure of last mail, until on Tuesday an advance of 1-16d. had been established in Bank, and 1-32d. in private paper. From that point, however, Silver began to show signs of receding, and yesterday's reduction in the minimum for Council drafts to 1s. 7 7/16d., at which only Rs. 11,30,000 found buyers, imparted a decidedly weaker tendency to the market, and we now close at 1-32d. to 1-16d. under the figures of a week ago, say:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 3d.	per Rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 "	" 1s. 8 1-32d.	"
Francs 3 "	" 2 11 1	"

This week's allotments of Council drafts has been watched very carefully. A strong feeling prevailed in mercantile circles that the minimum was previously being kept up to aid the placing of the rupee loan, and that after that had been concluded we should see a different policy adopted. Whether that was or was not the reason it is of course impossible to say, but the fact remains that the minimum has at length been reduced to something nearer a parity to the legitimate level of the rupee. It only now remains to be seen whether the same policy will be continued, and if so, it scarcely needs saying that we have not yet seen the bottom of exchange. As we have all along pointed out, the idea of adhering to an unduly high rate was bound to land Government in an awkward position later on, and it now comes to this, that they must either go on competing with Silver, which means considerably lower rates for a time, or financing at home for the requirements of the next two months. We scarcely think the latter course will be adopted, and we therefore lean to the view that the Rupee will recede in value until towards the turn of the year.

On Calcutta, the rates ruling are ¼ per cent. [illegible] and under the influence of low freights has found ready buyers at Rs. 5-8½ to Rs. 5-9 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is scarce and Guzerat Seed still brings Rs. 7-2 per cwt. ready, whilst contracts to a large extent have been made at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 for next April delivery of New Crop. In *Gingelly* there is an active business passing at Rs. 33½ to Rs. 35½ per candy according to quality; the crop proving so far a large one.

WHEAT.—Receipts from the districts are on the increase, and freights latterly having hardened somewhat prices have given way as 4 to as 8 per candy. We now quote, No. 1 Soft White Rs. 31½ to Rs. 32, Soft Red Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28, and Hard Red Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	780
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	895
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	675nl
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	132
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	3 12	97xd

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	Rs. 9	2
Bombay Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	80½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,175
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. 75	600
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,115
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	470
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	625
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	557½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	88xd
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,192½
Dholleria P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	180
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,315
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,550
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	550
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	510
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	405
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	227½
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	485
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,350
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		60	660

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	800	350	..	350
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	16	220xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	135
New issue	..	100	70	..	100xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½p.s.	540xd
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	765
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	45
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,005
BudneiraMf'g.Co.	1,000	..	500	..	420
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	665
Coorla Mills	300	50	1,000	Rs. 40	875
D.Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	ni	515
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	755
Gokuldas Teja S. Co.	1,000	500	400	..	55
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,055
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,045
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	185
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	50	680
Jewraj Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	955
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	..	124
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	2,345
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	845
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 6	1,345
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,305
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	850
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s	915
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	700
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	50	35	280
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,370xd
Shoorjee Cotton Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,365
Soonderdas Spinning	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	955
Standard Mills	500	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 20	585
Swadeshi Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Victoria Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945

For distribution.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible]	Rs. 12-2-6
[illegible]	" 236
[illegible]	" 223
[illegible]	" 235
Bar Silver 5 per cent. fine, Bar Silver 5 per cent. Underproof, Bar Silver Bar Gold, Bar Gold Sovereigns, Napoleons, Bank of England Notes, Bank of Bombay Notes, Bank of Bengal Notes, Bank of Madras Notes, Bank of Bombay Currency Notes, Bank of Bengal Currency Notes, Bank of Madras Currency

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRIAL OF ARABI'S COLLEAGUES.

CAIRO, Nov. 8.

The preliminary hearing of the evidence for the prosecution of Arabi's colleagues in the late rebellion closed to-day. The evidence for the defence will begin at the commencement of December.

EARL DUFFERIN.

Earl Dufferin had an audience of the Khedive to-day.

FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Latest reports state that fighting has taken place in the Soudan, the results of which have been adverse to the Egyptians, but that the latter are now retrieving their position.

THE NATIVE OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.

The native officers of the Indian Army arrived yesterday at Wimbledon. Their health continues good.

THE AMERICAN STATE ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

In the American State elections the Democrats are triumphant in New York, New England (?), Pennsylvania, and the Southern States, which will give them a majority in the House of Representatives.

THE S. S. RYDAL HALL ASHORE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Hall Line s.s. Rydal Hall, outward bound for Bombay, ran ashore at Holyhead to-day. She succeeded, however, in getting off, and returned to Liverpool, transferring her passengers and cargo to the s. s. Speke Hall.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats in favour of buyers.

Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India 60 days sight	1 7 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
4 per cent. French Rentes	114⅝
Bar Silver	51½

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 8.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 76·1

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

" 6 a.m.	73·0
" 10 a.m.	81·1
" 2 p.m.	84·9
" 4 p.m.	82·7

THE appointment of the following gentlemen to the Bombay Civil Service is announced:—Messrs. William Doderat, Ross Arthur Leslie Moore, Henry William James Bagnell, Alexander Francis Maconochie, Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker.

THE following letter from H. Sumangala, the Buddhist High Priest of Adam's Peak, Ceylon, dated Colombo, 23rd October, to His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, has been sent to us for publication:—

Your Excellency,—The portion of the Sopara relics which, at my request, your Excellency in Council has been graciously pleased to bestow upon the Sinhalese nation, has been duly delivered to me by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon and at Widyodaya College was publicly exhibited to the Buddhistic public, on Thursday, the 26th instant. That happy day will be celebrated at Colombo with a perahera (pageant), fireworks, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy. For your most kind and considerate reference to our wishes, the Buddhists of Ceylon beg your Excellency to receive their grateful thanks.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by Major J. B. Keith, Assistant for Central India to the Curator of Ancient Monuments, in which an appeal for funds in aid of the Fortress Gwalior Museum is made. The museum is not only to be a place of recreation and amusement, but in connection with it, Major Keith proposes to check vandalism, to collect pillars, carvings, etc., which will aid the study of true instead of debased art, and to encourage indigenous work as opposed to what is foreign and incongruous.

THE latest official reports on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops in this Presidency state that rain is urgently wanted for the rabi crops in parts of the Deccan and Kaladgi; but in Dharwar the sugarcane crop has been damaged by too much rain. Locusts are disappearing from Nasick, with the exception of a few villages, and from Ahmednuggur; and are "beginning to move off" from Poona, but not before doing considerable damage in the Western districts of the collectorate of Satara. It is reported that they have "damaging crops in parts of six talukas;" and they have appeared in Rutnagherry, where "slight destruction" is reported by the Mamlatdars of Dapoli, Chiplun, and Sangameshwar. There is very little cholera about now, but fever continues very prevalent. Cattle in several districts are suffering from foot and mouth disease.

THE Khedive has expressed an intention of conferring a medal and the Medjidieh on the press correspondents who accompanied the main division of the British army in the recent campaign.

THE correspondence which Arabi held with various personages, and which fell into Sir Garnet Wolseley's hands at Tel-el-Kebir and at Cairo, has reached the Foreign Office. It is said to number between 700 and 800 documents.

M. DE LESSEPS has published the three despatches received by him from Arabi. On July 27 Arabi thanked him for his noble efforts to prevent the landing of English and French troops at Port Said, and for his encouragement to the natives and Europeans to remain there. On August 1, in reply to M. de Lesseps's request for the protection of the Europeans who had returned to Egypt, Arabi assured him that he had taken measures to ensure the fullest security to Europeans at Cairo, with perfect liberty to stay or leave. Lastly, on the English landing at Ismailia, Arabi informed M. de Lesseps that a skirmish between his soldiers and the English near the Freshwater Canal had forced him to cut that canal, while respecting the great Canal. Here the correspondence ended.

THE *World* says:—Lord Charles Beresford is preparing to make a little tour in India, and, with Lady Charles Beresford, Lord and Lady Wenlock, will start for the East about November 10. Gladys Countess of Londsdale will probably accompany this party.

MR. JOHN MORLEY has, it is understood, abandoned the idea of bringing out a new magazine.

THE *Athenæum* records the death of Dr. Burnell, the eminent Sanscrit scholar.

IT is stated that the Wali of Yemen, instead of confirming the Sultan's nomination of Avnoul Refik as Grand Shereef of Mecca, has appointed a younger brother of Refik. The Porte is disquieted at this, and disturbances are feared in Arabia.

A MAN has been arrested at Geneva for enrolling men for service in Egypt. It has been ascertained that about 500 men, all of whom have received a military training, had already left for Egypt.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* has the following word of praise for Admiral Hewett and his bold blue-jackets:—Sir Garnet Wolseley was afforded much valuable assistance during the preparations for the final decisive blow to the Egyptian Rebellion by the ships belonging to Sir William Hewett's Squadron at Suez. Captain Hext and Lieutenant Thorold, the Transport officers, both energetically superintended the work of landing and putting together nine locomotive engines, together with some fifty waggons, carriages, and trucks, shipped from England. These were fitted, wheeled, and erected by the Engineers of the fleet, under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the flagship, the Euryalus, Mr. G. T. Crook, assisted by Mr. F. Ford, Engineer of the Ruby. The work was continued night and day until completed, and the engines and rolling stock were sent to Ismailia, where Sir Garnet Wolseley had telegraphed they were urgently needed. Mr. E. G. Edwards, Acting Paymaster of the Ruby, performed the duties of Secretary to the Transport Department with great ability. Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett has consequently expressed his high approval of the energy and zeal of all ranks employed under his command during the occupation of Suez.

Life says a "G. C. B." is to be conferred upon Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Hewett, K. C. B., V. C., for his services during the Egyptian campaign.

THIS is how the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent, telegraphing on October 15, stated the case as between the Government of India and the Bombay Government on the local self-government question:—A very pretty quarrel has arisen between the Indian Government and that of Bombay with reference to the Viceroy's pet scheme of local self-government. The Indian Government asked for advice, but it meant approbation. The Bombay Government showed itself so wanting in diplomatic wisdom as to venture on the acceptance of the rôle of the candid friend. The proverbial consequence necessarily followed. An angry and scathing remonstrance has been hurled back in reply to the Resolution of the Bombay Government, and an endeavour made by rhetorical sarcasm to punish freedom of judgment and to compel absolute and unqualified recognition of the wisdom and expediency of the Viceroy's scheme.

ANOTHER Clan liner is reported in difficulties. Lloyd's agent at Aden, under date October 18, telegraphed that the Clan Stuart had got ashore thirty miles east of Perim. She was bound from Kurrachee to Liverpool. The Clan Stuart is an iron screw steamer of the following tonnage: 1,355 net, 2,094 gross, and 1,911 under deck. She was built at Dumbarton in 1879, belongs to the Clan Line, and is classed 100 A 1 in "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping."

AN epidemic of typhoid fever is raging in Paris, and has continued for some time. From October 5 to October 11 it is reported that 250 deaths occurred from this cause: and it is estimated that there are between 7,000 and 8,000 cases now (Oct. 20) in the hands of the doctors. The outbreak is believed to be due to the drainage of the French capital.

MRS. LANGTRY left Liverpool for New York on Oct. 14 in the Arizona. According to the *Daily News* correspondent at New York, the demand for seats at her performances was already so great that the choice will be sold by public auction. "She excites much more interest than Sarah Bernhardt did." Mr. Charles Wyndham and his company also embarked in the Arizona.

As will be seen from the report reproduced in another column, the result of the second trial of the Fenayrous in Paris was to upset the sentence of the Versailles Court, and Marin Fenayrou is not to be guillotined. As indicating the direction of English opinion on the case, we take the following passage from a leading article in the *Times*:—"Be the theory what it may, it is at least plain that in this country all three would have been held guilty of wilful murder. The motive alleged for Fenayrou's deed might excuse the murder of a man caught *in flagrante delicto* by a husband previously unsuspecting and assailing him in a transport of rage. So much allowance our law makes for ungovernable passion under terrible provocation. It does not admit that for one injury any more than for another a man may deliberately and of malice aforethought take vengeance into his own hands. No ingenuity could in this country have reduced Fenayrou's crime to manslaughter, nor could it have drawn any distinction favourable to the wife and brother, who had no injury to avenge, and were accessories before the fact as well as indispensable assistants at the murder. In such a case as this, our own procedure contrasts favourably both in respect of justice and of social expediency with that of France." The *Pall Mall Gazette* observes: —"The doctrine that a murderer has only to allege jealousy to save his head may now be regarded as beyond dispute. Why such a doctrine should have gained acceptance in Paris of all places in the world is a curious problem for students of sociology.

AN Italian deputation waited on M. Victor Hugo on Oct. 18 to present him with the diploma and insignia of Honorary Presidency of the Stesicorean Academy. Signor Sartini, in introducing them, expressed a hope that France and Italy would ever be united in a fraternal embrace. M. Victor Hugo replied as follows:—"Yes; that alliance is indestructible. Are we not of the same race? Have we not one common language? At no distant date France, Italy, Spain, and even Greece, leaving a share to England, will jointly occupy Africa on behalf of civilization. Thus will commence with the Latin nations the United States of Europe. I am deeply touched by the honour you have done me. I belong, moreover, to you; I am an Italian. My names are Italians, and Italians are French-men."

THE *Turkestan Gazette* states that since the pacification of Afghanistan English merchants have sent large quantities of Chinese and Indian tea through that country from Bombay to the southern frontier of Turkestan. The tea trade of the Russian merchants at Kiachta has since then been steadily declining, as they cannot compete with the English on account of the high rates for transport.

A TELEGRAM from Teheran says:—Reports have been received here from Meshed of events which may lead to very serious complications upon the Afghan frontier. Dilawar Khan, Waly of Maimana, has assumed an attitude of defiance towards Ishak Khan, the Governor of Afghan-Turkestan. Dilawar Khan has appealed to the Russians and the chiefs of the Merv Turkomans for assistance, while Ishak Khan has sent to Kabul for reinforcements. Fathullah, Chief of the Firuzkuhi tribe, is plundering in the direction of Maimana, and has lately captured a large caravan on its way from Kabul to Meshed. The *Golos* publishes news from Kazanlyk, including a letter from a Tekke Turkoman, in which the writer states that a large number of Tekkes, inhabiting 50,000 kibitkas, situated beyond Merv, and now wandering on the Afghan frontier, are anxious to become Russian subjects.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"We hear that it is under consideration to transfer the administration of Aden from the Government of Bombay to the Colonial Office. This change seems to be much desired, as the accounts which reach us represent the present condition of the settlement as being a discredit to British rule. Aden has now been in our posession for upwards of forty years, during which time scarcely any serious attempt has been made to render the place over large to the senior officer of the garrison (Colonel O. R. Stokes, R. A.) General Murray was ordered to retain the command until the date upon which Sir Herbert Macpherson would, in all probability, have reached Allahabad if he had not proceeded on leave to England.

THE hard work done by the officers of the Indian transport service in Egypt will, the *Pioneer* supposes, meet with due recognition at the hands of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who must have been extremely irritated at the breakdown of the purely "English system." "There were men of experience with the Indian troops, and their familiarity with the practical requirements of an army on actual service mainly contributed to the success which General Macpherson's Division scored. We regret to learn that Lieutenant Booth, 33rd Regiment, who did admirable transport work under Colonel Low in Kabul and on the march to Kandahar, and who had been specially chosen for service in Egypt, had to be invalided to England owing to a sunstroke. Major Hayter, Chief Transport Officer with General Macpherson, is now in Allahadad superintending the distribution of mules to the various cantonments in Northern India. Between 2,000 and 3,000 mules have arrived here from Egypt; they are in excellent condition."

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY was to be re-appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces on his arrival in England, and it was expected he would take up the duties on the 1st of November.

IT is believed that Lieutenant-General Richard Taylor, who has filled the post of Adjutant-General during Sir Garnet's absence in Egypt, will be appointed Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, in the room of General Napier, whose seven years' tenure of that office will expire on the 1st of November.

IT is officially notified that Sir Evelyn Wood will resume the command at Chatham about the middle of November.

IT is understood that Sir John Adye will take up his appointment as Governor of Gibraltar on the 1st of January, until which time the period of service of Lord Napier of Magdala will be prolonged.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart., is to have the local rank and privileges of Lieutenant-General while commanding the army of occupation in Egypt.

THERE is a proposal to abolish the appointment of Deputy-Quartermaster-General for the Intelligence Department at Head-quarters, the post held by Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., prior to his departure for Egypt; and on return to England, General Alison will, it is understood, obtain a military command, instead of returning to duty at Head-quarters.

IT is stated that Major Fitzgeorge, 20th Hussars, will be gazetted C. B., and be made supernumerary in his regiment, on being appointed to a position on the staff at Aldershot.

THE *Standard* states that it is not the intention to promote any of the general officers employed in the recent operations in Egypt to a higher military rank than that held by them at the time of their departure on active service, and though some officers enjoyed the privileges of higher rank in Egypt they are, on arrival in England, to revert in all cases to their former positions, as the military authorities do not view with favour the system of confirming officers in temporary rank which is only conferred upon them for specific purposes.

AN officer who has been serving in Egypt, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says, puts down the proportion of Egyptian shots which hit a mark of any kind at about one in 1,000; British, one in 750. Certainly not more. As in the Transvaal, so in Egypt the firing of our men was simply atrocious.

CONSIDERABLE ill-feeling is reported to exist in the Army that, it is said, in obedience to the advice of high military authority, the Khedive has been prevented from decorating the officers of Sir E. Wood's Brigade, who, though not at Tel-el-Kebir, did excellent service, received the submission of 25,000 rifles, and were specially charged with the defence of Alexandria and the Khedive. Captain Slade, Sir E. Wood's Aide-de-Camp, whose services were not surpassed by any single officer in the army, returns with Sir E. Wood, the one Staff officer who has not been decorated.

NOW that the Egyptian War is over, a contemporary says, there can be no harm in telling a story which is certainly *ben trovato*. There was naturally much heartburning in the Native Army when the orders were issued naming regiments for service, and this, we believe, was particularly the case with regard to the Cavalry. A gallant officer, who had the good luck to be in command of a distinguished Bengal Lancer Regiment, complained bitterly of the "best cavalry regiment" being left out in the cold. The consolation offered him by a sympathising friend on the Viceroy's staff may be discovered in the following dialogue:—"But *why* did they not send my regiment, the best in the service, to Egypt?" "Well, I can't say *why*; but, never mind, old fellow, they sent the second best, you know." "The second best? What do you mean?" "*Well, they sent the Life Guards!*"

ONE explanation of the omission of Lieutenant-Colonel Pennington's name from the honours' list in Sir Garnet Wolseley's last despatch is, says the *Pioneer*, that each officer commanding a regiment was ordered simply to send in the names of one major and one captain for rewards. "This order applied both to English and Indian regiments, and was issued apparently without the peculiar organization of the latter being considered. A native regiment may possibly go on service with several lieutenant-colonels and no majors; and the sensible course to be adopted when names have to be called for would be to order the commandant to select two officers independently of their rank. The absurdity of the order we are now criticising is proved by reference to the *Army List*: each of the three Bengal Cavalry regiments in Egypt had only one captain on service, so their names had to go in as a matter of course. They themselves must feel that the distinction thus gained was not so great after all."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.—The pressure is unsteady and the barometer falling everywhere, in some places quickly. There is a large area of uniformly low pressure, extending from Burmah over the Bay of Bengal to Madras and Mysore: and moderate winds between north-east and south-east prevail generally. The sky is overcast only in a few parts of Madras; it is slightly clouded or clear elsewhere, and the rainfall is slight. The air is generally drier. Rain to-day:—Chittagong, 1 inch; Vizagapatam, ¾ inch. Previously, Madura had over ¾ inch.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending 8th instant:—

Karachi.—No rain. River on 6th 7¼ feet against 7 feet on same date last year. Fever in all talukas; one case small-pox in Sakro taluka. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 36 and 41, Kotri 30, 32 and 50, Mirpur Batoro 23· 48 and 48 and Sakro 16, 36 and 48 pounds per rupee respectively.

Shikarpur.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Cattle-disease in five talukas; fever and cough prevailing throughout the district. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 34, 26 and 64, Sukkur 24, 30 and 66 and Larkhana 22, 32 and 62 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif reaping nearly completed; cotton picking in progress; rabi sowing continues. Small-pox in Hyderabad; cattle-disease in two and fever in four talukas. Wheat 25, bajri 44, jowari 48, rice very early and rice white 22 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvest progressing; rabi operations continue. Fever general; many deaths in taluka Kashmor reported. Wheat 28, bajri 36, jowari 80 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Sowing of wheat and gram continue; other crops doing well. Fever in Dholka, Viramgam, Gogha and Parantij; cattle-disease continues in Sanand. Wheat 29 and bajri 34 pounds.

Panch Mahals.—Fever decreasing; small-pox amongst cattle in the Godhra taluka. Wheat 30, bajri 23 and maize 78 pounds.

Kaira.—Reaping of bajri, kodra and rice completed in Nadiad and Anand talukas; sowing of rabi crops in progress throughout the district. Fever in Kapadvanj, Thasra and Nadiad talukas. Wheat 28, bajri 32 and rice 31 pounds.

Broach.—Standing crops good. Jowari 36, bajri 33 and rice 28 pounds. Slight fever continues.

Surat.—Kharif harvest progressing; rabi sowing commenced; standing crops healthy. Jowari 38½ and nagli 60 pounds.

Khandesh.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing in progress. Fever in places. Bajri 36 pounds.

Nasik.—Locusts disappearing except in Dangi villages. Bajri nearly all reaped; much rabi sown and doing well, retarded in eastern parts. Wheat good; fever in west of Nasik taluka. Wheat 22, jowari 44, bajri 36 and rice 26 pounds.

Colaba (Bombay).—Average abnormal temperature 2° cool. Vapour in air in defect of normal except on 3rd, when it was in excess of normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Kharif being reaped. Second sort rice 28 pounds. Locusts in talukas Shahapur and Karjat. Fever in nine and small-pox in three talukas; castle-disease in talukas Mahim, Salsette and Panvel.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 6th instant.) —Small-pox and measles in Alibag and fever in Pen talukas; cattle-disease in Alibag, Pen, Mangaon and Mahad talukas. Crops good. Rice second sort 32 pounds 32 totals and tur dal second sort 22 pounds 25 totals per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Late crops being harvested. Mamlatdars of Dapoli, Chiplun and Sangameshvar report slight destruction by locusts. Fever and cattle-disease continue in some places. Prices unchanged.

Poona.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Locusts beginning to move off; damage considerable in western district; slight in centre, east untouched. Bajri 47 and jowari 61 pounds. In Poona bajri 43 and jowari 52.

Ahmednagar.—Rain urgently wanted. Reaping of bajri approaching completion; sowing of rabi completed. Locusts gradually disappearing. Cholera continues in Karjat. Bajri maximum 60 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 45 in Kopargaon; jowari maximum 96 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 45 in Sangamner.

Sholapur.—Rain wanted. Bajri 60 pounds 22 tolas. Jowari 80 pounds 27 tolas.

Satara.—Rain wanted for rabi crops. Locusts damaging crops in parts of six talukas. Slight cattle-disease in Wai, fever in two talukas; cholera 7 cases, 4 deaths. Bajri 53-19 and jowari 59-14.

Khandesh.—Bajri and jowari reaping commenced; rabi crops good, but require rain generally. Slight cholera in Bijapur and Badami. Jowari 82 and bajri 77 pounds.

Belgaum.—Crops doing well; rabi sowing in progress. No cholera in the district. Jowari 67 and bajri 66 pounds.

Dharwar.—No rain but weather cloudy. Harvesting of early rice, bajri and jowari in progress; sowing of gram, wehat and other rabi crops finished in some parts and progressing in others; sugar-cane damaged by too much rain; cotton and other crops good. Foot and mouth-disease among cattle in three talukas. General health good. Prices as before.

Kanara.—Rice harvest completed in Karwar taluka, continues in other talukas; sugar-cane and garden produce thriving. Slight small-pox in Sidapur; fever in two talukas. Rice common at Karwar 11, in district average 13½ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Nights cold. General health fair; cholera slight in Navanagar, Junagad, Gondal and Dhrol talukas; fever in Navanagar, Dhrol, Gondal, Mengui, Bagasra and Vasavad. Bajri 28 and jowari 35 pounds.

Baroda.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing continue. Cholera re-appeared in Amreli; cattle-disease in parts of Kadi division. Bajri 33 and rice common 24½ pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—Harvesting kharif and sowing rabi completed in some districts, in progress in the rest. Rain urgently wanted for rabi in parts of Deccan and in Kaladgi. Locusts leaving Nasik and Ahmednagar and doing damage in Poona and Satara districts. Fever and cattle-diserse in some districts; slight cholera and small-pox in a few.

BELGAUM.

OUR correspondent writes:—On the 5th of November a preliminary meeting was held at the bungalow of Mr. Horsley, 1st Assistant Collector, Belgaum, at which the Cantonment Magistrate and fifteen of the leading natives were present, to consider whether a poudrette manufactory could not be established here. It was proposed that the cantonment, the city of Belgaum, and the large city of Shahpur, situated about a mile from the cantonments, should establish a joint manufactory, under the auspices of the Cantonment Magistrate. The next morning a large meeting, at which some two hundred natives were present, assembled at the Municipal Offices. It was composed of many of the leading Brahmins and several land-holders, with a large sprinkling of agriculturists. Mr. Clarke-Jervoise, the Collector, and Mr. Horsley and Colonel Trueman, Cantonment Magistrate, were present. Mr. Hoochroa was called to the chair, and the following native gentlemen spoke in favour of the measure:—Rao Bahadoor Shantapa Rangapa, Mr. Narayen Roa, agricultural master, Mr. Shripadroa, pleader, Mr. Trimulroa, pleader, Mr. Hoochroa, chairman, Mr. Maheshwer Punt, pleader, Mr. Mootoo Koomar, inamder. Dr. Blaney's speech to the Town Council in Bombay on the subject was also read to the meeting, and finally the agriculturists present were asked to put down their names if they were willing to take the material into use. This many of them at once did, so it is to be hoped that the manufactory will be a success. At Poona the receipts for poudrette last year were Rs. 30,000.

The head-quarters and right half battalion of the 28th N. I. arrived here on Saturday morning last from Dharwar, and continued their march to Satara yesterday morning, 6th instant. The men were dressed in the new khaki, which to unaccustomed eyes is not becoming. The officers present were Colonels Nimmo and Singleton, Lieutenant and Adjutant Reilly, Surgeon Davidson, etc.

Dr. Meurin, the R. C. Bishop of Bombay, has been here on inspection duty, and made himself very popular.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, NOV. 7.

YESTERDAY was a busy day for the Commission here. At 8 o'clock a.m. a durbar of all the leading inhabitants of the city was held in the house of the Nugger Sheth, Rao Bahadur Premabhai Hemabhai, to present addresses to the Commission. Besides the leading native gentlemen, there were present Messrs. Giles, Frazer, Morrison, and Pegge and the Reverends Messrs. Beatty and Preiss.

The first address presented was from the Municipality. It was read by the permanent chairman, Mr. Fernandez, City Magistrate. The next was from the Gujerat College Committee, and was read by Mr. Runchorlal Chotalal. The case of the college was well and convincingly put. The next address was from the Gujerat Vernacular Society, and was read by Rao Saheb Mhaipatram Rupram. The fourth address was from the Ahmedabad Association, and was read by Sheth Cowasjee Muncherjee; and the fifth and last address was read by a Sanscrit pundit in Sanscrit and a translation by Mr. Narsingrao Bolanath, B.A.

Dr. Hunter, in a long and eloquent speech, replied to the different addresses. He referred in felicitous terms to the spirit of self-help expressed by the addresses: firstly, to the strong and beautiful walls with which the inhabitants had surrounded their city to keep off the incursions of the Bheels and Koleés; and next, to their noble efforts in behalf of education, as witnessed by the large contributions made by them in answer to an appeal of Mr. Hope in 1856. Dr. Hunter, in passing, paid a well-merited tribute of praise to this distinguished Bombay Civilian, who left so many traces of his great energy at Ahmedabad, where people in looking back with pride on what has already been accomplished invariably begin with a reference to Mr. Hope. Dr. Hunter congratulated the Committee on the good case they had made out for their college, and encouraged them to hope that it would be improved, and its status raised to one capable of teaching up to the B.A. standard. He next referred in terms of marked approval to the work of women's education as carried on in this division, expressing his extreme interest in the Female Training College, under the able superintendence of Miss Collett. He said that since he left Northern India he had been told not to express an opinion on the subject of normal schools till he had seen the Ahmedabad College. He next referred to the completeness of the system of education pursued by the Irish Presbyterian Mission and the harmony existing between the different educational agencies, noting specially the work of the mission for low-castes and the unique example afforded by this city of a Dhed school paying fees and purchasing all its own requisites. He urged the native gentlemen present to do something in this line for their poorer and more unfortunate countrymen. He promised that the Commission would take the address of the Pundits into their most earnest consideration, and advised them to enter on the new lines marked out for them by their distinguished countryman, Professor Bandarkar.

Mr. Lee-Warner followed in an able speech; and after him Messrs. Telang and Jacob.

At 3 o'clock p.m. the Commission visited the Female Training College, and were greatly pleased with it. They spoke in the highest terms of the fancy-work and maps. The latter were particularly admired, and each member of the Commission accepted one as a memento of his visit. Dr. Hunter also asked for specimens of the writing of each class, as he thought the execution particularly good.

It is well known that the very high expectations of the President and each member of the Commission were fully realised, even exceeded. After their visit to the Training College was over the Commission proceeded to the grounds inside the Male Training College, where 800 girls of the female schools in the city were brought together to receive prizes given by H. H. the Rajah of Morvi. In front of Dr. Hunter and the other members of the Commission the young women of the Training College were arranged on seats, and on either side on carpets the children of the Practising, Munggunbai, Shetani, and Mission schools.

The senior woman in the college, Sethi Devabhai, came forward and read in a clear and steady voice an address in Gujerati. The following is a translation:—

Address from the women of the Female Training College and the schoolgirls of Ahmedabad.

Dr. Hunter and gentlemen of the Education Commission,—We women of the Training College and schoolgirls of Ahmedabad, beg through you to tender our best thanks to Lord Ripon for sending you here to inquire into the state of education in our province. We feel certain that your visit can result in nothing but good to this very important subject to which your inquiries and attention are now being directed. We have one request to make of you, and that is that you will ask Lord Ripon to do something for the women and girls of Gujerat as has been done in the way of educating the boys. He may be sure that by doing so he will leave a name that will endure not only in the annals of British India, but in the hearts of generations yet to come.

Jai Swaminarain! Jai Swaminarain! and cheers from the women of the Female Training College and schoolgirls of Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad, Nov. 6.

Dr. Hunter said that he would forward both the address and a translation of it to H. E. the Governor-General next day.

The remarkable feature in the conduct of the female schools under Miss Collett is strict discipline. All is order, and on this occasion, although over 800 girls were present, there was complete order and perfect quietness. With such a perfect system of teaching and discipline, it is hardly to be wondered at that Miss Collett has brought female education to such a pitch of efficiency in Ahmedabad. The leading natives take a just pride in her college and the schools under her care, and there is no doubt but this visit of the Commission will stimulate this department of education in the Northern Division.

After leaving the female schools the Commission and visitors drove to the Bhadra, where 8,000 pupils of the different schools of the city were collected for inspection. The Municipality gave the prizes and made the arrangements in concert with Mr. Motiram, the popular Deputy Inspector of the Ahmedabad sub-division. Thousands of the city people collected to see the *tamasha*, thus giving public expression to their interest in popular education. It may be safely asserted that the Commission in all their travels have been witnesses of no such popular demonstration in favour of primary education.

The proceedings of the day were fitly closed by a réunion of native and European gentlemen at the house of the worthy Nugger Sheth, who was ably assisted in the duties of host by his son, Mr Lalbhai Premabhai.

Dr. Hunter, Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. Telang, and Mr. Jacob have made a very favourable impression on the people of Ahmedabad. Their *bonhomie* and politeness is the subject of universal remark, and the citizens of Ahmedabad have every confidence that in the hands of such an able and competent Commission full justice will be done to the educational wants of the province.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 38, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana, Ladies' morning.
Promenade Concert, Temple Bar, 8-30 p.m. (Bombay time.)
Gaiety Theatre: "Les Cloches de Corneville," 9 p. m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Cathay (s), from Trieste; Glen Caladh, Mauritius.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Burmah (s), for Persian Gulf; Marka (s) and Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar; Arrow (s), Cutch; Schah Jehan, Chittagong; Trinacria (s), Marseilles; Ischia (s), Liverpool; Henzada (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Cathay and Roumania entered the dock yesterday.

A BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mrs. G. Crawford was convicted by Mr. W. Webb of using abusive language towards Mrs. C. Duggan, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. She was fined Rs. 5.

DOCK ACCIDENT.—Ragoo Megga and Cooshna Mullaree, labourers employed on board a steamer in the Prince's Dock, were both seriously injured yesterday by some machinery falling on them. They are under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THEFT.—Shaik Mahomed Bunnysah was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing copper vessels and wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 5, the property of Andrew L. DeLima. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Khodabux Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of loitering by night at New Memonwada Cross-lane, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Abdool Hoosein Jewoojee, Abdool Hoosein Adamjee, and Sulliman Adamjee were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, upon three charges, of housebreaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 557, the property of different persons. They were each sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING BANGLES.—Mudan Jadawjee, Tukia Dhunjee, and Munjee Canjee were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No. 1 of stealing two gold and ivory bangles, valued at Rs. 150, the property of Shaikurun Harukchund, and prisoners 2 and 3 with receiving and disposing of the property with a guilty knowledge. They were each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A GIRL OF HER ORNAMENTS.—Toosab Latiff reported to the police on Wednesday last that his daughter, aged 6 years, was enticed away from his residence at Kolsa Mholla by a Mahomedan. Five gold bangles, valued at Rs. 150, were taken from the right wrist of the girl, and the thief absconded, leaving untouched other five gold bangles which the girl had on her left wrist.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 30th October was Rs. 57,09,785. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 11,95,983. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 13,04,925. The balance left was Rs. 56,00,843. There was in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 16,33,545 belonging to private individuals in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Shaik Lall, aged twenty years. Deceased was a day-labourer employed on board the s. s. Norfolk. On the day previous, while he was working in the hold of the vessel, his skull was fractured by one of the hatches falling on him from the main deck. He died from the effects of the injury shortly after admission into hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Abdool Kadur Mopla, living on the first floor of a house at Sat Todstreet, reported to the police on Wednesday last the theft of a wooden box containing currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,020. The box was subsequently found near the complainant's house, broken open and minus the halves of two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, one note for Rs. 10, and Rs. 12 in cash. A man named Kadur Koomapuckee was arrested on suspicion of having committed the theft.

THEFT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY PROPERTY.—In our report of this case in yesterday's paper, Mr. W. H. Hussey, Assistant Storekeeper, G. I. P. Railway, was made to say:—"Mr. Jackson, the Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. Thomson, the Secretary, have on occasion purchased cloths from the Company." Mr. Hussey's evidence on this point was really to the opposite effect. Asked if Mr. Jackson or Mr. Thomson had purchased cloths from the stores, the witness replied, not since he had been connected with that department.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended Tuesday, 7th November, was 410, being 23 more than in the previous week, 7 less than in the week ending 8th November, 1881, and 56 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 365 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 24·95. There were 71 deaths from remittent fever, being 3 less than in the previous week, and the same number as there was at the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 76, 24, and 4 respectively, as compared with 77, 23, and 12 in the same time last year.

DISMISSAL FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Mahadev Daji, alias Kulkarni of Mauje Mehu, Peta Parola, Taluka Amalnear in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 169 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.
All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
11, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND SALE of K. O. LAMPS, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.
On TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of whom it may concern.
A large consignment of K. O. bohemian glass vase lamps of various designs and patterns, and also a consignment of bohemian glass flower vases.
15 bran new four posts iron bedsteads, richly decorated, and fit to last for a length of time.
An invoice of fancy glassware comprising of various nicknacks, suitable for all the purposes.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
Several sets of English double and single plated harness, just imported by the best makers. An early inspection is solicited.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th November, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT BISCUITS, &c.

[illegible] will be sold by Public Auction, at Sandoora Zinn, opposite the Mount Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned harmonium by Soundy and Co., a handsome English-built brougham, a strong built tonga, a strong fast iron grey Arab horse, with a set of single harness, a large size musical box handsome flower vases, table ornaments, handsome pictures, &c., the property of Rajani Nath Ray, Esq., the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, egg boiler, biscuit box, tea and coffee service, round waiter, spoons and forks, fruit knives and forks, chamber candlesticks, dish covers, table cutlery, blackwood and teakwood furniture such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, writing, round, folding, dressing and wash hand tables, oblong and round tables with marble tops, drawing room, easy, low, reclining, folding office, rocking and Mallet pattern without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, conversation and sofa couches, a sweet-toned harmonium by Soundy & Co., hatstand, double camp cots, clothes press, cheval and dressing glasses, wardrobe, cupboard, travelling cot, child's cots, iron cradle, a large size musical box, Brussels carpet, table and hanging lamps, handsome flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, clock, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and copper utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome English built brougham.
1 strong built tonga.
1 strong fast iron grey Arab horse with a set of single harness.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 13th inst. at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms.
10 Bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, Drills.
25 Cases white ground and colored Pirnts.
2 ,, assorted soaps
1 ,, brass watch guards.
2 ,, assorted paint in 5 lbs. tins.
2 ,, dry paint in 1 lb. packets.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba, opposite the Mills, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture plated, glass and porcelainware, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of W. West, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
4 Sets English made brass and plated mounted gig harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th November, 1882.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STEET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

G. D. ANGELIS, CONFISEUR,

MAISON FRANCAISE, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,

BEGS to inform the public that he is prepared to EXECUTE and FORWARD large orders for BALLS, SOIREES, DINNER and GARDEN PARTIES, &c., at shortest notice, and that he has always in stock a varied assortment of FRENCH and ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY, all kinds of bonbons, [illegible]lat à la crême, chocolat praliné, bride-[illegible]naments, centre-pieces, and boxes, [illegible]d bonbonnieres.
[illegible]lis in 1 lb. tins, with directions [illegible]in cakes.
[illegible]ared by G. D' Angelis.
[illegible]ning, and hand-[illegible]order and sent [illegible]irees by [illegible]ry

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "MOURNING."
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MRS. LAKE,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

"THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT,

OPPOSITE TREACHER AND CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

"THE CRITERION"... ... ... Ices.
"THE CRITERION"... ... ... Confectionery.
"THE CRITERION"... ... ... Breakfasts.
"THE CRITERION"... ... ... Tiffins.
"THE CRITERION"... ... ... Dinners.
"THE CRITERION"... ... ... Suppers.
"THE CRITERION"... ... ... Wines.
"THE CRITERION"... ... ... Spirits.

It is universally acknowledged that "THE CRITERION" is a RESTAURANT that has long been wanted, it being so central and convenient for both Visitors and Residents.

"THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT,
OPPOSITE TREACHER AND CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by ar superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases .....Rs. 25
Do. hunting ,, ... ,, 26*
Do. half-hunting ,, ... ,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

JUST ARRIVED,
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
READY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

GENT'S.

	Rs. a.
[illegible] BOOTS, ELASTIC SIDES, [illegible] COLORED AND BEVELLED ...	16 8
[illegible] CALF GOLOSH, TOE [illegible]S, VERY STRONG ...	16 0
[illegible]OES, BEST QUALITY, [illegible]ISHED ...	12 8
PATENT OXFORD SHOES, BEVELLED SOLES, VERY LIGHT ...	13 8
PATENT OXFORD SHOES, BEVELLED SOLES, SECOND QUALITY ...	11 8
CALF OXFORD SHOES, COLOURED CLOTH TOPS, LEATHER FACINGS ...	12 8
CALF OXFORD SHOES, DOUBLE TOES, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE ...	10 0
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, RUBBER SOLES, FOR TENNIS, &c. ...	10 8
DITTO DITTO ...	8 8
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, LEATHER SOLES, BUFF CAPS AND FACINGS ...	8 8
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, LEATHER SOLES, BUFF CAPS AND FACINGS ...	7 8
DITTO DITTO ...	5 8

LADIE'S.

	Rs. a.
OXFORD SHOES, MOROCCO LEATHER, HIGH FRENCH HEELS ...	6 8
OXFORD SHOES, GLACI KID, MILITARY HEELS, VERY STYLISH ...	8 8
PATENT LEATHER COURT SHOES, HIGH HEELS...	8 8
MOROCCO LEATHER COURT SHOES, WITH BOWS	5 8
MOROCCO LEATHER WALKING SHOES, STRONG AND NEAT	7 8
MOROCCO OPEN SHOES, PATENT FACINGS, [illegible]OOL AND [illegible] ...	8 0
PRUNELLO COURT SHOES, WITH T[illegible]STE, FULLY EMBROIDERED TOES ...	7 8
SATIN COURT SHOES, HIGH FRENCH HEELS, &c., VERY PRETTY... ...	9 8
GLACI KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS, MILITARY HEELS, &c... ...	7 8
GLOVE KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS, BEAUTIFULLY COOL & COMFORTABLE ...	14 8
CALF KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS FOR WALKING, VERY STRONG... ...	14

Blue canvass Plimsoll Shoes with rubber soles; Grecian Slippers in coloured morocco leather Margate Slippers in buff and black leather, &c., &c., &c.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

[illegible]TERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' AND GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c., &c.
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET.

TOBACCO FACTORY.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of IMPORTED preparations, combining every DESIDERATA required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN-LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India par excellence.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TRADERS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

GOLD LOCKETS.

Twelve Sizes of Plain, or Engraved.												
Size.....No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain .....Rs.	23	26	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	80	95
Engraved ... .Rs.	25	28	33	36	42	46	52	58	64	72	85	100

GEM LOCKETS.

A great variety of very pretty designs, enamelled, "Forget-me-nots," Pearls, Brilliants, &c., &c priced from Rs. 45 to 500.

SUITABLE FOR THE ABOVE.

We have just received a large supply of Gold Necklaces and Collarettes, of the newest and most elegant designs; the "Empress" Band Collarette, and other graceful patterns.
Price from Rs. 90 to Rs. 480.

SILVER LOCKETS.

In plain dead Silver or of the Japanese style, Engraved or Enamelled Flowers, Birds, &c.												
Size.....No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain .....Rs.	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	20
Engraved or Enamelled..Rs.	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	22

SILVER NECKLETS.

For the above,
In a variety of Pretty Patterns, Rs. 45, 40, 35, 30, 28, 33, and 18.

REAL WHITBY JET JEWELLERY.

A large assortment to select from. Priced moderately. Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, and [illegible]gs, and sets of Studs, Sleeve Links, and Collar Buttons.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

INTENDING PURCHASERS should inspect our large stock, the best assortment in India, Organs from the following makers:—

BEATTY, Washington.
MASON and HAMLIN, Boston.
STERLING, Co. Durby, Conn.
CARPENTER, Worcester, Mass.
GEORGE WOOD, Boston.
SMITH COMPANY, Boston.

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IN PREPARATION,
A GRAND EXHIBITION
OF PORTRAITS.
Magnificent Life-size Photos in Oil Paint, Selected Views and Panorama of Bombay, &c.
AT
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET,
Studio open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure:—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICIES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

Forms of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882. Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

COURT & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEW CONGELATOR ATTACHE

The only Machine suitable for domestic use, cheap, clean, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.
Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to COURT & CO.
Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.
For use in *Up-Country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals*, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

ELEVATOR.
For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine .....Each Rs. 20
The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with Acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.
An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.
Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 190.
Ditto, ditto on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 275.
Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates
Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in Stock.
The above Machines can be seen in Working Order on the premises of COURT & CO., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.
COURT & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines is an entirely new adaptation .....Each Rs. 16

CARRE'S NEWLY IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. COURT & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these Machines.
The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing 5 pounds of Ice is from four to four and-a-half hours.
Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including Furnace, Thermometer, &c....Rs. 175
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation ..... ,, 250
N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.
RAILWAY ICE BOX, especially constructed for Railway Travelling.....Rs. 20 and Rs. 25

REFRIGERATORS.
Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized Iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.....Rs. 140
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
COURT & CO., 10A, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection

The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.
Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
White Cassimere for Racing do.
Cricketing and Boating Flannels.

Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

SPECIAL MATERIALS JUST IMPORTED FOR LADIES.

NEWMARKET JACKETS AND ULSTERS MADE TO MEASURE.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

1815—1842.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED WINE SHIPPERS IN INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.

BUSINESS FOUNDED IN EUROPE IN 1815, IN INDIA 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE, RAMPART-ROW.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one advertisement.
Our terms of discount are most liberal for Cash, but we allow credit to approved buyers.
We cannot protect ourselves from imitation by competitors of the colors of seals or capsules, heretofore used by us to distinguish the qualities of particular Wines, we now refrain from advertising them.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their consignments we specially advertise.
Our prices include duty and dues. We charge no profit on the advance, nor do we take any discount off such. We subjoin particulars of a few of our well-known Wines.

SHERRIES.
DINNER WINES.

Rs. 17-8.	Rs. 21-0	Rs. 22-0.
MANZANILLA.	MONTILLA. SOLERA.	AMOROSO. AMONTILLADO.
Rs. 23-0.	Rs. 28-8. Rs. 30-0.	Rs. 29-8. Rs. 40-8.

PORTS.

"INVALIDS."	DESSERT WINES.	SPANISH PORT.
Rs. 27-8.	Rs. 23-0 and Rs. 20-0.	Rs. 15-0.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

HOCHHEIMER.	RUDESHEIMER.	SPARKLING HOCK & MOSELLE
Rs. 25-8.	Rs. 31-0.	Rs. 45-0.

BURGUNDIES.

BEAUNE.	NUITS.	VOLNAY.
Rs. 20-0.	Rs. 28-0.	Rs. 23-8.

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

THIS ALE has been Specially Brewed by Messrs. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.
It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect om the Ale so long associated with Messrs. Bass & Co.'s and our own names.

STONE AND SON,
16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.
ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8 1881, writes:—
"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."
ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—
"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."
ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—
"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

"Applications for Agencies," to F. WELSH, GENERAL MANAGER, INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, LD., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 25. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO.
MAZAGON IRON WORKS.
BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.
WORKS
SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS,
ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as above.
JAMES BOWACK.
THOMAS STEPHENS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NEW TESTIMONIALS
ON THE
EFFICACY OF THE REMED[illegible]
OF
GRIMAULT AND
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIS[illegible]
PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE 8 PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.
—Eight patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercles in their lungs; the cure reckons now two years.—*Vienna Medical Gazette*, Austria.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.
Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

TO YOUNG MOTHERS.
—My breasts were losing daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye, and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for his health, or to see him dwelling away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME, which I took. What was not my delight seeing in a short time my breast restored to a plentiful secretion, and my baby improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of this precious medicine.
MRS. LOUNGER, Winchester.

ASTHMA CURED.
—For a long time past I was suffering from the *breathing organs*, when the idea occurred to me of using GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES, which procured me so great a relief that they have become indispensable to my existence.
S. SANTIAGO, Malaga.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
—GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilks, of the Guy's Hospital, declares in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL that the GUARANA acts "like a charm."
Guarana powders are a certain remedy for the SICK HEADACHE.—The LANCET, Aug. 31, 1872.
Beware of counterfeits! The genuine preparations of GRIMAULT & Co., bear a stamp with their Trade Mark and the seal of the French Government.
Agents—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BONNERJEE & Co.; and NOBEN, Chander; DAW & SONS, Calcutta: TREACHER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co.; MADON & Co.; and NORTON & Co., Madras; PROWER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BIRCH & Co., Bangalore.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.
LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co., Ld. Rampart-row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.
PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY IN STETTIN.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
CAPITAL .....Rs. 45,00,000.
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 4,50,000.
THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, are now PREPARED to ISSUE POLICIES on the most favourable terms.
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,250,000.
THE above Company INSURES [illegible] every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President*.
James Alexander, Esq. — Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq. — Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. — Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P. — Sir Anthony De Rothschild Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. — Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
James Helme, Esq. — Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq. — Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
AUDITORS.
Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis, *Secretary*.

FIRE RISKS
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to issue Policies [illegible] Proposals submitted, to issue Policies [illegible] Claims.
The Life Reserve Fu[illegible]

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1882.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL

THE TRIAL OF ARABI PASHA.

THE *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo telegraphed on Oct. 19 :—

Thanks to the conciliatory disposition of the Egyptian Government, the deadlock has terminated and all difficulties respecting Arabi's trial are now at an end. Although I have reason to believe that the various Ministers of the Khedive have in no way changed their opinions as to the unfortunate effect of a trial in which England will, in the eyes of Egyptians, side with Arabi against the Khedive, and in which his acquittal will mean his rehabilitation and the defeat of the Government, yet they feel unable to resist the pressure put upon them by

[redacted]

deemed inexpedient to publish, they would not only be justified, but bound to intervene. Our hope, however, is that the Court will show itself capable of satisfying the severe criticism to which it must know its conduct will be everywhere subjected. For the present we assume that Arabi's countrymen are his final judges; we need not assume that they will so act that their sentence will require revision.

ARABI'S DEFENCE.

THE general results of the private investigation which came to an end the week before the last mail

[redacted]

commanded by Egyptian officers. All the Egyptian officers, from the rank of captain downward, should be selected from among the Egyptians, Albanians, and others already in the Khedive's service. For those regiments and batteries with superior British officers, I propose the introduction of a system which, in the Indian Army, has given such excellent results, viz., that each battalion of Infantry should have a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, an adjutant, and two other officers, all Englishmen, the remainder of the officers being Egyptians. This system would also apply to the Cavalry, but the field batteries would only have three British officers. Each military hospital and the commissariat department whould have native officers. This new Army should be composed of 12 battalions of infantry of 500 men [redacted] cavalry regiments of 500 men, two battalions [redacted] infantry of 500 men each, horse and field [redacted] of six batteries of four guns each, served by [redacted] men, two battalions of garrison artillery 1,000 men, one company of engineers of 100 men, two regiments of gendarmerie of 700 men each, and 500 men attached to the commissariat. [redacted] The [redacted] Egyptian officers. [redacted] quite convinced that [redacted] for this main- [redacted] not exceed £1,988,000 [redacted] Law of Liquidation [redacted] separate account [redacted] Commissioners [redacted] Adjutants £350. [redacted] 1,750 each. Staff-Generals £2,400 [redacted] Inspector-

THE MEDAL FOR EGYPT.

THE following General Order was issued on Tuesday, by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

[redacted] the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that a medal be granted to [redacted] a force employed in the recent [redacted] which resulted in the [redacted] at Tel-el-Kebir, the [redacted] and of the

[redacted]

THE L[redacted]

A Tribu[redacted]
The Council [redacted]
the preliminar[redacted]
the Egyptian [redacted]

[redacted]

fast at 7-30. When the horses had been carefully groomed they looked fairly well, and in quite as good condition as could be expected. The warning bugle for the Royal Horse Guards to get ready went at 8-5, and about nine o'clock the parade was formed up just outside the dock. Lieut.-Colonel Mime Home, M. P., was in command, and the other officers present were Major the Hon. O. Montague, Captain and Adjutant Wickham, Captain Brocklehurst, Lieutenants Childe-Pemberton, Lord E. Somerset, Lord Binning, Sir J. Willoughby, and the Hon. B. Fitzpatrick, M. P., attached. While the Blues were mustering, the men of the 2nd Life Guards were engaged in loading up some of their horses &c trucks preparatory to their journey to Windsor. Shortly before nine o'clock the bands of the 1st Life Guards and the Blues marched into the Docks, and took up position near the Dock gates, ready to lead their comrades through the City.

The order to start was given at half-past nine o'clock, and the next instant the little cavalcade was on the move. First came the band of the 1st Life Guards, followed by that of the Blues, and then in file followed the gallant soldiers, whom so many hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of London were waiting to honour. The officers and troopers all wore their fighting clothes with the exception of leggings and brown bluchers, which had been discarded on leaving Egypt in favour of [redacted] Pipeclay had been freely used, and the [redacted] was smart as brushing could make them, but the general shabbiness of the uniforms spoke [redacted] ly than words of the work they had gone [redacted] Each man wore his haversack and water- [redacted] with his cloak rolled on his saddle, in exact- [redacted] manner as when on the march in the [redacted]

As they moved off from the dock, [redacted] with a parting cheer from their comrades of [redacted] Guards, who were preparing for their [redacted] to Windsor, the band of the Blues struck up [redacted] Conquering Hero Comes," which was kept [redacted] the long line of Docks almost to the [redacted] by the West India Dock-road. The [redacted] appearance of the returned warriors [redacted] a strange contrast to the neat turnout [redacted] bands in front; but that this was appre- [redacted] speedily shown. No difficulty had [redacted] the way of spectators entering the [redacted] with the exception of the spot where [redacted] were getting ready, and many thousands [redacted] advantage of the permission. But they [redacted] nothing to the throng outside. As the [redacted] came through the Dock gates the band [redacted] of the Life Guards played "When Johnny comes [redacted] Home," which was the signal for a [redacted] outburst of cheering, the preliminary [redacted] ovation that lasted throughout the entire [redacted] In the West India Dock-road the houses [redacted] were profusely decorated with bunting, and spans [redacted] hung at intervals across the streets, while [redacted] mottoes as "Welcome Home," "Bravo Boys," [redacted] Tel-el-Kebir, and Waterloo," were [redacted] some of the house fronts. All along [redacted] road, as far as eye could reach, the pathways [redacted] thronged with people, while every window [redacted] crowd of occupants. Beyond this there [redacted] a row of vehicles two or three deep, drawn [redacted] to form temporary stands for the well- [redacted] the returning troopers. The scene [redacted] was one of the wildest enthusiasm, [redacted] women running alongside eager to shake [redacted] with the Guardsmen, who seemed as [redacted] pleased at the wonderful [redacted] At the Strangers' Home for Asiatics [redacted] faces at every window, many of them [redacted] to which the troops have been of late [redacted] and they were no whit behind the [redacted] In offering a testimony to them. [redacted] action with the Commercial-road there [redacted] immense gathering, and the way was [redacted] passable. The crowd, however, were [redacted] orderly description, and the police [redacted] minimum of difficulty considering the [redacted] upon them. In the Commercial- [redacted] was another great show of decoration, [redacted] enterprising shopkeeper had a lot of [redacted] naval uniform waving flags and an [redacted] British soldier with the Union Jack [redacted] and his body. Here the Blues played a [redacted] specially composed by Mr. Godfrey, their [redacted] in which the plaintive strains of [redacted] Sweet Home" were blended with "Slap, [redacted] we are again," and other airs of a like [redacted] Some of the decorations were very ela- [redacted] bly at the large rope works of Messrs. [redacted] Rowers, which was covered with flags from [redacted] ment. In addition to this, the windows [redacted] by the work-girls in their employ, wav- [redacted] coloured pennons, to which the troops re- [redacted] gallantly kissing their hands to their [redacted] The progress up the densely-crowd- [redacted] thfare was necessarily slow, and fre- [redacted] bands had to mark time before they [redacted] make their way along. People hung on [redacted] ers' knees, and more than once it seem- [redacted] of them would be dragged out of their [redacted] om Commercial-road the line was con- [redacted] Commercial-road East, and to Com- [redacted] et, at the junction of which the pressure [redacted] e. The whole of the vehicular traffic [redacted] topped, and long lines of vans, cabs, [redacted] nd tramcars were drawn up on either [redacted] mmercial-street there was a slight fall- [redacted] throngs, as this is purely a business [redacted] fixed, and, therefore, a great many [redacted] e disappointed by taking up positions [redacted] was expected that the troops would pass. [redacted] ty-road the gallant little band came [redacted] seething mass of exciting sightseers, [redacted] ver Pentonville-hill to the Euston-road, [redacted] h they went direct to Albany-street. As [redacted] ks were approached the decorations, [redacted] slightly fallen off in that portion of the [redacted] t was uncertain whether the troopers [redacted] el over, were renewed, small patches of [redacted] re and there gradually developing into a [redacted] near the Tottenham-court-road. The [redacted] ce to the St. Pancras Railway Station, [redacted] it is above the roadway, formed a [redacted] ge ground, on which many thousands [redacted] capital position. Along here, and right [redacted] Portland-road, a very wise and thought- [redacted] ion had been taken by the local autho- [redacted] dentifully strewing the wood pavement [redacted] forms the road with gravel, so as to [redacted] y of the horses, if they were somewhat [redacted] their hard work and voyage from slip- [redacted] The rain which came down so piteously [redacted] when the troops arrived had completely [redacted] d, and the whole of the triumphant [redacted] place in glorious sunshine, and under [redacted] spicious atmospheric conditions.

[redacted] e mentioned that several black horses [redacted] ht down to the docks from Albany-street [redacted] or the purpose of mounting those men [redacted] owns or bays which they had as remounts

[redacted] rtainty as to the route to be taken in [redacted] from the docks, whether by the City, [redacted] aduct and Oxford-street, or by the City- [redacted] uston-road, of course prevented any great [redacted] of people on either of these. But this [redacted] ceased at the junction of Albany-street [redacted] uston-road, and here, accordingly, favour- [redacted] ineness of the morning, the sun shining [redacted] d giving goodly promise for the day, a [redacted] an to collect before ten o'clock. The [redacted] ch has been for some time past evident [redacted] rt of the inhabitants, was manifested [redacted] r by the whole length of the street [redacted] aded with flags suspended on lines [redacted] from house to house, and from the [redacted] tapestry and window decorations [redacted] ral. At the west corner of the street, [redacted] Trinity Church, the drapery was sur- [redacted] n the centre by the expression "Gloria [redacted] ni" in gilt letters. "Welcome Home," [redacted] ght you would, and you have, brave [redacted] Kassassin, 'twas well and bravely done," [redacted] Victors," "Tel-el-Kebir," and other [redacted] ere frequent along the line of route. [redacted] ary expressions, the masses of spectators [redacted] ndows, the crowd lining the street on [redacted] , and the closed shops, gave an air of [redacted] worthy of a great public occasion. The [redacted] horities accurately appreciated the nature [redacted] sion, and had an ample force of men on

[redacted]

duty, under the charge of Superintendent Harris, to ensure the welcome of their neighbours and friends to the returning troops being carried out with perfect satisfaction to all concerned, and with the minimum interference with traffic. Inside the barracks there was as satisfactory a display of welcome as could hastily be improvised. A couple of branches of palms decorated the inner side of the entrance gates, flags were displayed from windows along the line of barracks, and a goodly gathering of friends of officers and men was present to greet more intimately their returning relatives the moment they were dismissed. There were already appearances of the banquet to be given to the men [redacted] Tuesday next, in the shape of the flooring of the big marquee, 170ft. by 65ft., in which it is to be held.

At half-past eleven the Prince of Wales, in the undress uniform of the Guards, and accompanied by the Princess and the young Princesses, received an ovation as they drove in an open carriage through the streets straight to the barracks. This manifestation of interest on the part of his Royal Highness, who has been travelling all night from Paris only reaching London at eight oclock, was a source of great gratification to the officers and men of the regiment, and it is not surprising that something more than ordinary enthusiasm was manifested as the Royal party drove across the parade ground of the barracks to the officers' quarters, where a considerable number of their guests were awaiting the arrival, and where the stalwart form of Colonel Burnaby was seen active in his welcome of those who desired to do honour to the fine fellows he has the honour to command. Colonel Fred Burnaby, with the Prince of Wales, came on to the parade ground as the pair of stalwart troopers forming the advanced guard appeared inside the barrack square. Before them, amid the strains of the band, the cheers and salutations of their comrades, and the hum of the crowd outside, whose fervour seemed by no means exhausted, the squadron, in *route* march order, headed by the band, defiled. Colonel Burnaby stepped out on to the parade, and after a brief, soldierly greeting with Colonel Home, the officer who has commanded the Blues in Egypt, gave orders for a march past the Prince, and a dismounted inspection afterwards in the Riding School. As men and horses formed line opposite where the Prince, who was now joined by the Princess of Wales and her daughters, was standing, his Royal Highness went out on to the parade ground and shook hands heartily with Colonel Home, congratulating him on the credit the officers and men of the Household Cavalry have achieved by their behaviour in Egypt. The Prince of Wales in succession introduced each officer from Colonel Home to the youngest subaltern, to the Princess of Wales, who, with graceful cordiality, shook hands with all, having for each a few words of welcome and congratulation on their safe return.

After the Blues had left the Docks the work of getting the 2nd Life Guards into their trains was gone on with. The horses were placed in trucks into which they were walked from the shed where they had passed the night. Two trains were made up and left between ten and eleven o'clock for Slough. Col. Ewart, who has had command of the Regiment in Egypt, was in charge and superintended the work. The other officers who accompanied him were Major Townshend, Major Viscount Downe, Captain Tennant, Lieutenants Abdy, the Hon. W. Haubury, and French, Quartermaster Haines, Surgeon Major Hune-Spry, and Veterinary Surgeon Rostron. The squadron, all told, numbered 152. Several sick troop horses were also conveyed by the same train. The route taken was by way of the Great Eastern system to Stratford Junction, thence to Victoria Park Junction, over the North London line, where the Great Western system was reached, and from there they had a straight run to Slough. At that place every preparation had been made to give the troopers an enthusiastic welcome. All the principal streets in the town were decorated with flags and triumphal arches, and most of the large buildings had separate decorations. Fronting Slough Station is the British Orphange, and there the youths, in addition to turning out to add by their cheers to the enthusiasm of the greeting, had also done their best to show their appreciation of the historic occasion by adorning their home with bunting. The 1st Berkshire Rifle Volunteers, in almost their full strength, kept the line of march towards Eton, and their band played the troopers on the way.

The march from Slough to Windsor was one of triumphant progress from end to end, and there was a continuous ovation, and the spectacle was a most imposing one. The Troopers began their march from Slough at a quarter-past one o'clock; the band played "Home, sweet home," and the greater portion of the inhabitants of Slough accompanied them on their way. Women and children thronged every window and waved their handkerchiefs in welcome, and not a few of the warwarthy warriors wept as they rode along, and most touching was the meeting between the returned soldiers, their wives, and other relatives. In Windsor, as at Eton and Slough, every dwelling was decorated, triumphal arches were erected, words of welcome inscribed on walls, the bells of all the churches and at the Castle sent forth joyous peals. As the troopers filed across the Fifteen Arch Bridge leading on to the Royal borough they were greeted with a cheer such as even Windsor has seldom heard; the enthusiasm was unbounded as the detachment rode up the hill to the strains of the "Men of Harlech." The vast crowd lined the streets, the walls of the ancient Castle, its turrets, and its battlements were occupied by spectators. The High-street was occupied by a guard of honour, consisting of the Eton Volunteers on one side and the Windsor Corps on the other. Through their ranks the guards rode to the Castile hill, where they were met by the Mayor and Corporation, who wore their official robes. The men were halted, and, amid cheer after cheer, the Mayor presented Colonel Ewart with the following address :—

"To Colonel Henry Peter Ewart, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Gentlemen of her Majesty's Regiment of 2nd Life Guards. Gentlemen,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Royal Borough of Windsor, sincerely and heartily congratulate you on your return from the Egyptian campaign, and offer you a most hearty welcome. Be assured that we, in common with all her Majesty's loyal and attached public, sympathise with you, and are proud of our noble fellow countrymen who at the call of duty went bravely forward to maintain, under great difficulties and privations, the honour of the Queen and country. We admire and appreciate your zeal, conspicuous discipline, and patience under great trials; and we feel confident that the laurels won by you and your comrades, who fought and struggled with you, will ever be regarded with respect and honour by your grateful fellow-countrymen.—Given under the common seal of the borough, at a special meeting of the council, held on the 5th day of October, 1882.—JOSEPH DEVEUX, Mayor."

Colonel Ewart, in reply, said :—

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Royal Borough of Windsor,—I find great difficulty in expressing my feelings on the occasion of the splendid reception which you have prepared for us, and for the address you have so kindly given us. My friend has been very good in making allusions to the part which the Household Cavalry has taken in the war, and I think I may be allowed to say, without flattery, that they have acted as British soldiers are in the habit of acting; (cheers), and they have done what English troops are in the habit of doing—that is, their duty (renewed cheers). The duty we have done is more than recompensed to us by your kind allusions and appreciation. In conclusion, I can only return, you our most sincere thanks for the extremely flattering reception, and for the kind address which the Mayor has presented."

The conclusion of the gallant Colonel's brief speech was lustily cheered.—*Evening Standard.*

MR. CHILDERS ON ARMY ORGANISATION.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. Childers to the chairman of a recent public meeting at Pontefract.

"117, Piccadilly, Oct. 17.

"My dear Milnes,—I returned from abroad a few days ago, and I found on my table Mr. Lyon's letter, enclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted on Oct. 4 at the public meeting of my constituents over which you presided. I am much obliged to you for the speech which you then made, and to the meeting for their support of the Government in its Irish and in its Egyptian policy, and also for their renewed expression of confidence in myself and approval of my acts as Minister of War. We have learned a good deal from the military affairs of the last three months. We have seen an army la[redacted] in Egypt (a country 3,000 miles away and conta[redacted] about 5,000,000 inhabitants), the entire route a[redacted] persion of the enemy, and the surrender of [redacted]

tain in less than seven weeks after the vote for the expedition has been adopted by Parliament. Including the troops on their way when the resistance to us collapsed, 41,000 men had been equipped for this service, without the embodiment of a single Militia battalion, and with the aid of less than one-fifth of our Reserves. It is now certain that twice that number of efficient soldiers could be despatched from this country (leaving an ample force at home) within a month of the expedition being approved by Parliament; and this without its being necessary to embody more than half the Militia, or to obtain any aid from India. On the present occasion the [redacted] was specially selected, but left the country as they stood on the roster. Including the men of the Reserve, the average length of service of the infantry soldiers who fought at Tel-el-Kebir was about five years, and but for the very short time during which the new organization had been in force, the battalions of the line would have been in so efficient a condition as to render unnecessary any call on the Reserve when they embarked. These are satisfactory results; and when I add that the conduct of the troops has been excellent throughout the campaign, under the present rules of discipline—that is to say, without corporal punishment—we have every reason to congratulate the country on the army reforms of the last twelve years. One unusual circumstance was greatly in our favour. The General commanding in Egypt and his second in command were also the Adjutant-General of the Army and the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and were daily engaged, up to the last moment; in discussing and arranging with His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and myself, and our advisers, every detail of the service in Egypt, whether affecting the *personnel* or the *materiel* of the expedition. But the soundness, on principle, of recent army reforms is not all that we have been taught by this expedition. The rapidity of our preparations, and the extraordinary nature of the blow which had to be struck in the very heart of a desert country with a base little better than a deep ditch, have led to suggestions as to possible weak points in some details of our organisation, to which our attention is being directed. The genius and skill of our generals commanding men, whose courage and endurance have never been surpassed in the history of the British army, and supported by a navy in the highest state of efficiency, rendered victory certain. But some future struggle may be of a more serious character, and the experience which we have now gained should be employed in rendering our small army thoroughly prepared for such a contingency. When you re-elected me, on my acceptance of office in 1880, I told you that my first object would be to maintain in the highest state of efficiency our regular forces, which could only be numerically small. I still see no reason for increasing our army. But if we have already done something to improve its organisation, I hope that any lessons we may now have learned will enable us to carry that improvement still further. Believe me to be, my dear Milnes, yours very truly,

"HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

"Hon. Robert Milnes, Eryston."

ARRESTS IN EGYPT.

THE following is a translation of an extract from a private letter from an Egyptian resident at Alexandria :—

"With reference to the unsettled state of affairs in Egypt allow me to tell you that something like a 'reign of terror' has set in on the unfortunate Egyptians just now. Wholesale arrests are going on everywhere all over the land. Not only those who had to do with the revolution but even many innocent persons are taken under the pretext of their having once been associated with Arabi Pasha or with his colleagues. This is not all. Many interested officials, sheikhs, mudirs, and private persons who have some rancour of old standing against their enemies, rivals, and opponents, take advantage of this state of things to revenge themselves on their unfortunate rivals by denouncing them to the Egyptian authorities as concerned in the late massacre, or in the burning and sacking of Alexandria, or as being of Arabi Pasha's followers. Certain Ishak Adeeb and Saim Nakkash, both Christians, from Syria, who for several years edited two Arabic journals in Cairo and in Alexandria, were arrested by Riaz Pasha's order and exiled from Egypt, and were escorted to a French steamer by some British officers. These two journalists having published about three years ago some articles bearing criticism on Riaz Pashas policy in Egypt, Riaz could not find better opportunity than the present to revenge himself on his unfortunate victims. If it were not for the intercession of Sultan Pasha, Nakkash's friend, and for the meditation of Sherif Pashas, Adeeb's former protector, the unfortunate journalists might have been disposed of for ever."

MR. STANLEY'S AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

THE *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 19 :—A banquet was given to-night by the Stanley Club to Mr. H. M. Stanley. It was held at the Continental Hotel, and was admirably organized. The band played enlivening strains during the evening. Mr. Ryan, the president of the club, presided, and the company, which numbered about 80, included Mr. Morton and Mr. Torres Caicedo. The president first proposed the healths of President Arthur, of President Grevy, and of King Leopold, President of the International Association, who, out of his private purse, has been the liberal supporter of African exploration. The president then gave the toast of the evening, "The Health of Mr. Stanley," observing with much good sense and tact that the club, while it claimed the honour of having been formed under the distinguished explorer's auspices, was bound to hold aloof from the conflict now going on between him and M. de Brazza.

Mr. Stanley, in responding after congratulating the club on its progress since his presence four years ago at the banquet given by it to General Grant, said :—

"I have been received so kindly and entertained so royally and with such genuine Republican warmth of spirit, that I feel bound to enter upon a simple and brief narration of facts explanatory of my absence from you during the last four years. It is the more necessary that I should do this, as my name has often appeared in the journals of this city, yoked with an Italian gentleman in the service of France, named M. de Brazza, who has contrived to involve me as well as himself in such a cloud of mystification that sometimes I declare to you, seriously I have been rather suspicious myself that I was very mysterious person, who desired to be well watched, though when free from the influence of M. de Brazza, I flatter myself that I have a very lucid and clear idea of what I am doing. But it is necessary, in attempting anything of a personal narrative, to clear you from the mesh and net M. de Brazza has so dexterously thrown around you and others. When I met M. de Brazza, in [redacted] on the Congo, about 40 miles from our [redacted] station, I had not the least idea that I was [redacted] to entertain one who would shortly exert [redacted] much power over us. A shoeless, poorly [redacted] person, remarkable only for a faded uni[redacted] coat, and a nigh topee, with a small [redacted] men bearing little baggage, was not, [redacted] may imagine, an imposing figure [redacted] inspire a thought that he was [redacted] person in disguise. I judged, [redacted] made on myself, that he was [redacted] made a flattering impression [redacted] he might have met in his [redacted] Brazza has since explained the [redacted] appearance was due to t[redacted] he received for outfit [redacted] the International Asso[redacted] was due to the fact [redacted] about one-half of t[redacted] find that his exp[redacted] Ogowe has been [redacted] of all. I hold [redacted] ings, for which [redacted] speaking, hi[redacted] cal mules. [redacted] Out of t[redacted] ground. [redacted] meanne[redacted] public[redacted] menu[redacted] par[redacted] st[redacted]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

llustrious explorer had crossed my path, and to find the shoeless De Brazza, who had marched from Passa station, a distance of 160 miles, to the Congo, cited as the wonder of the year. But the most extraordinary fact of all that I discovered was that I had been entertaining, not an angel, it is true, but the apostle of liberty, the new apostle of Africa. Listen, this is what I read first in a Paris paper :—

"'A new station is said to be established by M. de Brazza near the sources of the Congo river. The negroes came in great numbers asking him for freedom, as they consider him the apostle of liberty. M. de Brazza has struck the death-blow to slavery in Western Africa. It is to be hoped that shortly the whole country will be subjected to him.'

"You will admit that this is most astounding news, and I have been blaming myself greatly ever since that I was so blind as not to perceive in the strange guest I entertained in my ten thet sublime virtues described. Surely such high lordliness of attributes and powers should have effused a radiance that should have revealed him. Where lay these uncommon gifts that disclosed the grandeur of the man and his lofty purpose so that the needy slave and bonded humanity should rush to his knees pleading with uplifted faces for liberty? Fancy 300 slaves at one time and 120 at another seek the liberator, crowds hasten to his camp and choose him for their champion, communities sell their villages, houses, gardens, and all their hard earned possessions. Makoko gives a large portion of territory, with several villages besides, after a mere casual acquaintance."

After some bantering remarks on M. de Brazza's description of his own acaievements, and expressing serious doubts whether Makoko understood the meaning of the document he was induced to sign, Mr. Stanley proceeded to say :—

"I now have proved to you that up to a late period both M. de Brazza and the French Committee recognized the two stations Franceville and Brazzaville as the property of the French branch of the International Association, and that nearly half of the funds which equipped M. de Brazza were furnished by the Belgian branch of the association. Now, I ask all fair-minded men by what moral right does M. de Brazza invoke the Government of France to take possession of the property of the association which equipped and furnished him? I can only characterize this as an attempt to betray the interests committed to his care, and if he succeeds in this attempt, then I or the present German leader of our expedition may have just as much right to hand over the interests of the Belgian branch of the association to the United States, to Germany, to Great Britain, or to Portugal. In reality, however, since Makoko never ceded this territory or one inch of land whatever, nor gave him the right to call any portion of the Bateke territory his own, but simply gave him permission to build houses that he might trade, it is evident that this supposed treaty only proves to what an extreme length M. de Brazza's ingenuity can lead him. This last station, Brazzaville, has no existence at all. In fact, confronting the intended site of Brazzaville, Leopoldville, the fourth station of the African International Association, stands on the bank, with a frontage on the river, for which we pay substantial ground rent, just as we should have to do were we to build offices in Paris. Does it not seem odd to you, gentlemen, that we should have to pay ground rent in such close proximity to a neighbour who gives away a territory nine miles in length for a French flag, two pieces of cloth and a few beads? I have been about 15 years in Africa, and I have never yet met or heard of a chief who was willing to part with one inch of land. Hundreds of travellers have visited Africa, and I cannot call to mind any [illegible] who was not compelled to pay, in [illegible] another, about double the price [illegible] service, or act of courtesy. All the [illegible] which treated of Africa or the [illegible] tness to this. But, gentlemen, [illegible] razza's ingenuity to account for [illegible] said to have been made to him [illegible] King Makoko, and leaving you to [illegible] Makoko really meant from what [illegible] rom any African traveller's testi[illegible]ne fact that some months after the [illegible] introduced M. de Brazza to the vil[illegible]rth bank of Stanley Pool offered me [illegible]tages and privileges that he had [illegible] White man, meaning M. de Brazza, [illegible]at briefly of the personal actions [illegible]yself as chief of the expedition."

[illegible]ng the constitution and objects of [illegible]. Stanley gave an account of his ascent of the Congo in August, 1879. He said :—

"We were a force of 15 Europeans and 68 Zanzibaris and some Kabindas. We had with us a steamer of about 30 tons (La Belgique), four steam launches, the Royal, Esperance, En Avant, and the Jeune Africaine, and five launches, ten vessels all together. The steamer's barge and the Albion conveyed our material from Europe to the Congo. After several meetings with the Chiefs, during which there were endless discussions, they finally agreed that, for a substantial considerations paid monthly to each of the five Chiefs who ruled over Vivi, we should have permission to build in their district, to make roads and build bridges, and make all improvements we considered necessary, besides cultivating as much ground as we might wish, and engage any native workman who would voluntarily enlist in our employment. By this permission we recruited our force with about 50 Vivi natives who performed and still perfrom good service at daily wages. The country is very hilly, even mountainous, around Vivi and the only available site for a station of such importance as we were about to construct was the crown of a hill 300ft. above the river. To make it habitable, we had to tame the rocky summit, on which, after very severe and continuous work, we erected the first station which was to serve as our base of operations. This consisted of the principal dwelling-house seven wooden huts, and two iron magazines. Additions to these, in the shape of large, lofty sheds and native dwelling-houses, were made out of such materials as the country afforded. The Europeans occupied the huts, and the cloths, beads and provisions filled the magazines from floor to roof. A broad turnpike road was then constructed to the landing place. So difficult a ground had we to work upon, and so weak were we numerically for such a gigantic task, that fully five months elapsed before I pronounced the first station finished. In February, 1880, I set out to explore the country extending between Vivi and Isangila, to choose the most feasible route. After marching 296 miles over a most ragged country, seeking for every advantage that might be untilized in our favour, we began the great work of road making. Our progress was slow. We made some days half a mile, some days a quarter of a mile, sometimes nearly a mile of road a day. But at one place we were 26 days making only 400 yards. If you consider the men who laboured with us, the tools we had, the immense labour involved in carrying the European provisions to feed the working parties during the making of a road through 52 miles of wilderness, you will be better able to appreciate the intense application, the constant energy, necessary to complete such a work. By December 31, 1880, we had reached Joangila, the site of the second station, just 52 miles from Vivi. I must ask you to let me supply you with some figures by which you can best understand what we performed during this period of 334 days. It makes an average rate of 12 miles a day. This mileage includes the road-making, the drawing of those enormous wagons which converyed the steam launches and boats, the machinery, boilers, tools, and provisions. The number of boxes alone was over 800, and altogether our loads numbered 2,225. Think, also, for one moment of our weak force of men—so weak, indeed, that with tackles and inches and every ingenuity we could invent, we re one day from sunrise to sunset in hauling e steam launch up a hill 80ft. high, above the alley of Mpagassa. It was in the month of November that our friend, M. de Brazza, arrived at amp. A tall mountain ridge rose grandly in ront. Its southrenmost extremity dipped sudden down into the bed of the Congo, and from emporary camp we had a fine view of the fury which the great river dashed itself against the er. De Brazza, gazing at the maddened river llowing the knife-like edge of the mountain broadened out at Ngoma, turned on me his etic eyes, and said, 'It will take you six y friend, before you finish that mountain that case,' I said, 'it will take me three yet before I launch my boats on the *Apropos* of De Brazza, I have always with all his pious sympathy with med me about that absurd treaty et. I did not clamber up that huge wagons. We simply asting that narrow angle of arranging those immense e form of a wall, filling in and having levelled the ruction, put in some our wagons rattled travellers generally their right rises a races of glisten- their feet almost, stretches the orest whose tall trees have been e of the ing beyond, our style fore ly

arrived at Manyanga. By the 1st of May, 1881 this part of our undertaking was accomplished. But here I had to render an account of what I had done, and was brought to the verge of death in consequence of the severe strain I had been subjected to. Especially was this due to the anxiety suffered when I was navigating the river with the thousands of packages we were taking with us, and when the little steamers and boats loaded with human beings were swept back by whirlpools and fierce eddies, and again and again braved the dangerous current. Who that has read or heard of our many losses in life and property on the second expedition will not understand what these anxieties were. That month of May was passed by our expectant people waiting to hear of my death. The month of June they watched my feeble steps and waited for my returning health. Therefore, nothing was done in negotiating with the natives, but before June was ended permission was given and work was resumed. In a few weeks two iron houses had been erected, into which we put the various effects of the expedition, and a broad road beyond the Ottombo Mataka Falls, from the landing-place of Manyanga, was completed in the early part of July. I started for Stanley Pool along the north bank to explore the country to discover that best possible ground for our road. I sent to inform my native friends at Stanley Pool of my coming, quite, ignorant, you must understand, of what my friend De Brazza had recently done there. It is true that two Baptist missionaries had received a very rough reception from some natives there, but it was contrary to my experiences in that neighbourhood; and though the missionaries informed me of a treaty, or what purported to be one, I still had no suspicions of my versatile friend De Brazza. In seven days I arrived at the Gordon Bennett River, called by the natives the Jue. I was hospitably received by the chiefs Gampa and Bab-Njali; but presently appeared a coloured sergeant named Malamine, in the dress of a sailor, accompanied by two negro sailors from the Gaboon. They carried a French flag. After polite greetings were exchanged, Malamine presented me with two papers, one of which was what is called the Treaty, the other an order to Malamine, who could not read a word, to show hospitality to any white man who might enter the territory supposed by De Brazza to have been given him by Makoko, King of the Bateke. I informed Malamine that this was extraordinary news, but that I had no intention to disturb De Brazza's possession, that a single wish on his part to build on the north bank of Stanley Pool was quite sufficient. If he chose the north bank, then I would build on the south bank; if he chose the south bank, then I would take the north bank. This was no more than simple courtesy of one white man to another. 'However,' I asked, 'You have no objection to my crossing to the Gordon Bennett River and seeing any old friends?' 'None whatever,' he said. It turned out, however that he had very strong objections, as you shall see; but whether this was in obedience to some secret orders whispered by De Brazza to Malamine, contrary to those written in the letter I had seen, I cannot say. Judging from his actions, I suspected it was the case. The next day I crossed the Gordon Bennett River, and entered the district of Stanley, where I was hutted at Mfiva, the future Brazzaville I supposed. I spoke to the Chief Ingia and his son at a grand meeting, the result of which was that Ingia and his son and all the elders unanimously granted me permission to build as many houses as I pleased, but, said they, 'You had better see Gamankono, Chief of the Malima, first, because he is the principal chief.' The next day I paid a visit to Gamankono at his village. In this chief I recognized the Mankoneb mentioned in 'Through the Dark Continent,' as having been so very friendly to me. I had no sooner informed him of what I was seeking than he at once granted me all I wished, and we were very kindly entertained by him. But in the night Malamine entered the village, and the effect of his visit was visible in the behaviour of all. Next morning we saw nothing but suspicion. Orders were given by Gamankono that no food should be sold to any of our party. About 10 o'clock I sent for Gamankono and told him how evident the change in the manner of the people was; that as I only came as a friend I would depart as a friend. He then admitted to me that Malamine had been spreading such wild reports about us that he had quite frightened the people. He did not believe them personally, but his people were too many for him; and he begged us to go away quietly. Not wishing to disturb the old man, we left Malima and returned to Mfiva, but here again a change had come over the scene. The paths leading to the villages were barricaded, and behind each were armed natives who endeavoured to provoke us to strife. At one time it appeared that a bloody contest was imminent. The guns of the natives were actually levelled. Our men had thrown down their loads, were fingering their guns despite the most forcible action on our part when we heard shouts, and saw a large body rushing from Mfiva towards us, and curiously enough, though I scarcely could believe it, I heard my name called, 'Stanley, Stanley, Stanley,' several times in quick succession, and presently Caliema's nephew, Gauchu, rushed up with 60 musketeers, who threw themselves between the natives of Mfiva and our excited men, and knocked up the guns and rifles on both sides, and laughingly pushed back the combative villagers of Mfiva. In a very few words Gauchu explained that he was sent by Itsi, or Ngaliema, of Ntamo, to bring us to his country on the south bank, and that Ngaliema would himself visit us on the morrow. In the meantime he would show us to a camp where we might rest in peace. We had no difficulty whatever with my blood-brother Itsi or Ngaliema. All was arranged to our satisfaction, and ten men, with a few bales of goods, were sent across the river, where they were to stay until we should arrive with the wagons and boats and goods of the expedition. While I was at this camp, Pere Augouarde, a French missionary, was met by me near the Gordon Bennett, and it was a happy encounter, for I fear that, had I not met him, he and his Christian flock of young lads reared at the French mission-house at Landoma would have suffered. I put him on his guard and foretold him that he would be unsuccessful in his object, for the spirit of mischief was abroad in that hitherto peaceful region. The French flag was evidently used as a cloak to cover a scandalous disregard of moral obligations by one who had accepted service under the French Committee of the International Association. As I predicted to the Pero, he was unsuccessful in his mission. Though he had a French-flag it was not recognized and he was obliged to return. Our object having been effected at Stanley Pool, we returned to our expedition by the way we had come, found that our expedition had advanced some miles from Manyanga, the latter place being 95 miles from Stanley Pool. Even there 75 miles still intervened between us and the future station of Leopoldville, as we intended to call the station at Stanley Pool after it was built. A reinforcement from Zanzibar arriving just then gave us great encouragement, and so great was the influence of this accession to our strength that by the 3rd of December, 1881, we had launched our steamer and boat on the Upper Congo, and all our enormous *impedimenta* were safe in our tented village near the river, above the highest of the Livingstone Falls. By the 1st of February this year the headquarters of the station was completed. This was a large edifice, 97ft. in length, 24ft. wide, two stories high, the walls 3ft. thick, divided into rooms for the European officers of the station. I was now free to start up the mighty stream without fear of meeting any natural obstacles. After issuing instructions to the chief of the station for the good management of the responsibilities extended to him, arranging the caravans by which intercourse with the various stations along the route was to be regularly maintained, and satisfying the chiefs of the station that they need fear no trouble in my absence, I ascended the Congo in the En Avant steamer, towing a large whale-boat and two canoes, in search for ground for a fifth station. This I succeeded in securing near the confluence of the Kwango, at a distance of about 100 miles above Leopoldville."

Mr. Stanley then gave and account of the angry discussion between two chiefs as to who should reap the benefits likely to accrue after the settlement of terms, and of Gauchu's indignation on being told that he had ceded land to De Brazza. He explained his determination to erect his fift station with Gobila on the south bank, and related his exploration of the site of the sixth station. He spoke of his attack of fever on his return, which compelled him to abandon the enterprise, and gave an account of the promising condition of the various stations. He concluded by saying :—

"I am ambitious only to leave permanent traces of my work on the east side of the Dark Continent. Expedition after expedition has followed by track. On the shores of the Victoria Nyanza and on the shores of the Tanganyika communities of white men are engaged in disseminating what they think beneficial to the dark outcasts of this continent. Why should I not hope that the Congo basin throughout its vast extent, and the bank of the superb river, will be ultimately studded with civilized communities as well? We have begun well. Even now Belgians, Germans, English, Americans, Danes, Swedes, enlisted in our services, are devoting their best energies to accomplish this. So far we have been welcomed by the natives. Our object they can appreciate and understand, and they are the only ones as yet benefited by it. We have spent a large sum and shall have to spend more yet. For we look upon ourselves as husbandmen, tilling and sowing that others may reap. As yet the Congo Basin is a blank, a fruitless waste, a desolate and unproductive area. The energies of its denizens are benumbed. No prospect has dawned on them. It has been our purpose to fill this [illegible] with life, to redeem this waste, to plant an [illegible] the dark man may gather, to vivify the wide [illegible]ds so long forgotten of Europe. Accursed [illegible]ey who, animated by causeless jealousy a[illegible] of mischief, will compel us to fire our st[illegible] our work so auspiciously begun, [illegible] Africa to its pristine helplessness

END OF THE SECOND PECQ TRIAL.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 15.

AT half-past 5 yesterday the jury brought in a verdict of guilty with extenuating circumstances against Marin and Gabrielle Fenayrou, while they acquitted Lucien Fenayrou. The two convicted prisoners were accordingly sentenced to hard labour for life. At the Versailles trial, Marin, not being allowed extenuating circumstances, was condemned to death, Gabrielle to penal servitude for life, and Lucien to seven years' hard labour. The accident, therefore, which invalidated that trial has made a material difference to two out of three of the accused. Marin's life is no longer forfeited or dependent on the lenity of President Grévy, against whose systematic commutations an outcry had just been raised by a Gambettist organ, with the obvious purpose of preventing his exercise of his prerogative in this case. Gabrelle's doom is unaltered. Lucien, though by his own confession an accessory both before and after the fact, goes unpunished. This difference may be in a large measure attributed to the greater indulgence of a Parisian as compared with a provincial jury. The mere lapse of time was also in the prisoner's favour, especially as nothing had been discovered to confirm the suspicion of some motive other than vengeance. There was still, indeed, the victim's statement to an old country friend, that Fenayrou was too much at his mercy to resent his dishonour, as also the unsuccessful attempt of Gabrielle's mother for the restitution of her daughter's letters to him; but these two incidents were not backed up by any other evidence. It cannot, however, be said that the verdict of punishment is very logical. The jury evidently rejected the idea of any other motive than vengeance on the part of Marin. They must, therefore, have credited his representation of his wife having acted under compulsion; yet they inflict the same punishment on both, seemingly with the notion that the wife's adultery being the original cause of the crime, she was as culpable as her husband. Lucien, moreover, is acquitted, in the teeth of his own confession and of the palpable fact that, but for his complicity, Marin would not have considered the project feasible. Lucien's weakness of character, his previously unblemished reputation, and especially his wife and three children, manifestly worked in his favour, the jury having apparently no fear of his impunity acting as an encouragement to an accomplice in a similar position. Lucien's escape, however, excites little attention. It was on the fate of the chief criminal that public interest was concentrated, and the *Paiex* may be regarded as the mouthpiece of the jury as well as of many outsiders when it says :—

"The Seine-et-Oise jurors, in condemning to death an outraged husband, who had taken a vengeance, horrible no doubt, but to a certain extent deserved, had scandalized, or at least disquieted, the public conscience. The details of Aubert's murder are certainly fearful. The dismal spot, the terrible preparations, the cruel precision in the arrangement of the drama, were well calculated to impress susceptible minds, but jurors should have other considerations than yielding the most natural emotions. Their business is to protect public morality, and this they should do with discrimination and firmness. In condemning Marin Fenayrou to death, in refusing this odiously betrayed husband the benefit of extenuating circumstances, sometimes conceded to the most contemptible scoundrels, the Seine-et-Oise jury forgot that the most terrible wrath may have its cause and the most horrible vengeances their origin. The Seine Assize Court has very justly, in our opinion, corrected the Versailles verdict. It is well these gentry should know that to drag a man to the scaffold it is not enough to take away his wife and dishonour his name."

If the *Paix* is in this, as in other matters it plumes itself on being, an exponent of the ideas of the Elysee, Fenayrou would have escaped the guillotine, even had the first verdict been upheld, or had the second simply repeated it; but I quote its remarks merely as an explanation of yesterday's more lenient decision.

As to the speeches of counsel, one of the ablest was that of M. Bouchot, who represented the Aubert family. He showed the flimsiness of the imputations cast on the victim by his murderers, and pressed home the responsibility of the crime on all three of the prisoners.

He was followed by [illegible]uchez who admitted the ex[illegible] circumstances as regarded, [illegible]ed his acquittal, and strong[illegible]ction of Marin to death. He [illegible]sen by Aubert to Gabrielle [illegible] of the scene her mother had [illegible] offering, for the sake of b[illegible] confront the husband. He urged that this letter, written, but not sent, and found on Aubert's premises after the murder, was a proof that Madame Gibon's visit had some other object than the restitution of her daughter's letters.

M. Demange, Marin's advocate, scouted the hypothesis of Aubert's possession of some secret to his client's detriment, urging that in such a case he would not have been left undisturbed for three years. He insisted that Marin was not positive of his wife's guilt till the 24th of March; and that Aubert had not only received money from his mistress, but was tempted, by the promise of a loan of 2,000f., to accept the assignation with a woman of whom he was tired and afraid. "Marin's death," he exclaimed, "would be a premium on adultery."

M. de Royer, in defending Gabrielle, dwelt on the incompatibility of temper of husband and wife, but argued that when the latter got into difficulties and was convicted of piracy, the wife's affection revived. He laid stress on her attempt to get her husband sent on business to a distance, and argued that she offered all the resistance to the crime of which she was able. He reminded the jury that but for her confession the crime would have gone undetected, and explained her apparent impassibility in court by saying that her despair was such as to prevent her from weeping. He suggested that her lapse from virtue was due to the doctor's warning, after her second confinement, that she would not get through a third; and maintained that, in the struggle between the murderer and his victim, she simply threw herself between them.

M. Danel, on behalf of Lucien, dwelt on the character given him by all of his employers, described him as entirely under his brother's influence, and pictured the agony of his family. "Remember," he said, "his excellent antecedents, think of his wife and children, and let the unhappy man go and conduct to the cemetery the body of his youngest child, now at death's door."

The jury were absent three-quarters of an hour considering their verdict. Marin, on hearing it, thanked them for acquitting his brother. Gabrielle fainted, and on recovering consciousness in the corridor went into hysterics. Lucien did not utter a word, and remained dejected of before, but on being rejoined by his wife and children showed great emotion and tenderness. Marin, on meeting his wife in the afternoon, said, "My poor Gabrielle, I was in hopes there would have been greater clemency for you. Do not fail to keep writing to me."

THE IRISH NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE Irish National Conference opened (Oct. 17), in Dublin, at the Ancient Concert Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. Parnell, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers. Mr. Davitt also was enthusiastically cheered. Nearely all the members of the extreme Irish parliamentary party were present, and there was a large attendance of delegates.

Mr. Parnell read the following letter from Mr. Patrick Egan :—

In view of the fact that a new national organization is likely to spring from the Conference to be held on the 17th inst., and as it is not possible for me no longer absent myself from my business in Dublin, I must earnestly beg of you and my friends of the Land League to make some arrangements as will relieve me from the position of treasurership. Since I undertook the position in 1879, there has passed through my hands in all a sum of £244,820. Of this a sum of £250,000 (I have not the exact figures at the amount, as the books are in Dublin) was disbursed in relief of distress in 1879 and 1880, as per accounts already published; over 15,000 has been spent on the State trials in December, 1880, and January, 1881, nearly £148,000 has been expended through the general Land League and the Ladies' Land League in the support of evicted tenants, providing wooden houses, law costs, and sheriffs' sales, defence against ejectments, and various local law proceedings, and upon the general cost of organization; and I have now on hand a balance of £231,900 to turn over to whoever shall be duly authorised to take charge of it (cheers); for my own protection as well as for the satisfaction of the members of the League, I would ask that two members of the executive be deputed to examine into it and vouch every account.

On the motion of Mr. Davitt, seconded by Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., a vote of thanks and continued confidence in Mr. Egan was passed.

Mr. Parnell submitted the programme of the new association, the Irish National League—namely, national self-government, land law reform, local self-government, extension of the parliamentary eighty or ninety members of the National party in the House of Commons. With regard to the remarks of English journals as to their kindred beyond the sea, he had to say in the most distinct language that he could employ that dictation had not been attempted by any responsible section of Irish American opinion.

Mr. Michael Davitt repeated the declaration that until the land of Ireland which had been stolen from the people of Ireland—(cheers)—should be restored to the whole people to be the national property, there could be no final or satisfactory settlement of the land question (cheers); but at the same time he wished it to be distinctly understood that this did not separate Mr. Parnell and himself on the land movement. While still occupying his old position he was in no way in antagonism with Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. He recognized that in any movement there must be Conservative and Radical elements. As representative of the Radical element he could take towards Mr. Parnell that stand of friendly emulation which he hoped he might yet be able to take up when his friend was Prime Minister of self-governed Ireland, and he a member of a friendly Opposition, yielding to no man in his desire to promote the happiness, prosperity, and welfare of his country.

A motion to add the payment of members to the objects of the new League was carried. It was proposed by Mr. Parnell that the Council should consist of twenty members elected by county conventions, and ten by the parliamentary party. Mr. Davitt moved, as an amendment, that there should be one member for each county. Mr. Parnell opposed the amendment, and was supported by Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., and Mr. O'Connor, M.P. The latter said the amendment raised a question of confidence in the Irish parliamentary party, and declared that this was an effort by a side-wind on Mr. Davitt's part to throw discredit on the Irish parliamentary party. Mr. Davitt warmly repudiated the charge, and, to prove that there was no difference between him and Mr. Parnell, he withdrew his proposition. It was ultimately agreed that the Central Council consist of forty-eight members, thirty-eight from the counties and sixteen to be nominated by the parliamentary party. The Conference adjourned after a nine hours' sitting.

THE HARVEST OF 1882.

MR. JAMES CAIRD writes to the *Times* :—Our foreign wheat requirements for the harvest year from 1st September last, in addition to the home growth, may be estimated at 15,500,000 quarters; that is, nearly two million quarters less than we imported in the last harvest year, and about one million less than in either of the two preceding years. For the first time in recent experience there have been good wheat crops, both in Europe and America. And the general acceptance of this fact has caused a reduction in price of 7s. 3d. a quarter in the average of last week as compared with the corresponding week last year.

I have been favoured by the Department of Agriculture in Washington with their latest report (September 12) on the several American crops of the present year. The wheat crop is estimated at 95,000,000 quarters, which, after providing for home consumption and restoration of depleted stocks, will, they reckon, leave for export 21,000,000 quarters. In the harvest years ending 31st August, 1880 and 1881, two-thirds of our foreign wheat came from the United States, but last year little more than half, the American crop in the eastern and middle States having been very defective. In the present year they can send us all we require, and have something over for Continental wants, should France require a few million quarters to improve her imperfect quality. And, as other countries, both in Europe and the East, will have a surplus to send, there is every prospect of an abundant and cheap supply of bread, if the price does not fall below the cost of moving the crops from the more distant sources of supply. For there can be no doubt that the rapid increase of supplies last year from other countries, when the American crop proved so deficient, was due to the rise of price which made the transport profitable.

The Indian corn crop in America will be large than last year, but still far short of that of 1879 and 1880.

In so far as this country is concerned the consumer will be richer by the 10 or 12 millions saved in the cost of bread. This is a saving specially to the working class, who are the largest consumers of bread. The extraordinary development of agriculture in America, and the increase of additional supplies of food of all kinds from that Continent, have raised the comfort and position of the labourer in Europe, by enabling him to to share in the teeming abundance of her rich, unexhausted, and practically boundless prairies. It is a double blessing, helping both those who emigrate and those who remain at home.

A CLEVER ROBBERY.

AN ingenious robbery of jewellery was effected in London the week before the last mail left. On Wednesday a gentleman, purporting to come from Messrs. Attenborough's newly-erected shop in the Strand, went to Messrs. Hancock's, and stated that he wished to select some handsome jewellery for his employers' new premises. As Messrs. Attenborough were not in the habit of having business transactions with Messrs. Hancock, it was suggested to the gentleman that he should apply to Messrs. Wellby's, the firm with which Messrs. Attenborough were then dealing. On the following day the man called at Messrs. Wellby's, and giving the assistant one of Messrs. Attenborough's business cards said he had been sent to select a diamond suite. The suspicions of Messrs. Wellby's people, however, were aroused, and the stranger never having been to the establishment on behalf of Messrs. Attenborough before, it was decided not to supply him with the articles for which he asked. On his suggestion, however, that somebody should accompany him with the jewellery the objection was withdrawn, and having selected a diamond bracelet, two pairs of diamond earrings, and two diamond brooches, valued altogether at £683, the stranger hailed a hansom, and, in company with one of the assistan's, drove off towards the Strand. On arriving at Messrs. Attenborough's the stranger alighted and went into the shop, telling his companion that he would be back in a few minutes. Messrs. Wellby's assistant paid off the cab, and was following the stranger into the shop when the latter ran out without his hat, saying "All right; the customers happen to be there now. Give me the bag." He then took the bag and ran into the shop. Messrs. Wellby's man, satisfied that all was right, walked away. It appears that the man's excuse for going into Messrs. Attenborough's shop was to meet a Mr. Hamilton. As Mr. Hamilton did not appear, the stranger, after waiting some minutes, went off, carrying the jewels with him. He had not been apprehended when the mail left.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, October 20.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 20th October.

1st Dragoon Guards, Capt. P. Marrow has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

Troop Sergt.-Major T. F. Graham, from the Hussars, to be Lieut. vice B. St. J. Mundy, transferred to the 5th Lancers.

10th Huss., The promotions to the ranks of Major and Capt. respectively of Capt. M. C. Wood and Lieut. E. T. Rose and W. E. Phillips, dated 1st April, 1882, are cancelled.

Capt. M. C. Wood to be Major, vice R. C. Spottiswoode, seconded for service on the Staff.

Capt. M. M. Slade to be Major, vice T. A. Quintin, seconded.

Lieut. E. T. Rose. to be Capt., vice M. C. Wood.

Lieut. W. E. Phillips to be Capt., vice E. T. Rose seconded.

Lieut. R. B. W. Fisher to be Capt., vice Slade.

15th Huss., Capt. P. J. Waldron has been ed for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

Royal Engrs., Col. C. B. Ewart, C.B., completed five years' service in the rank of Col., is placed on the Unemployed Full-pay under Article 79 I of the Royal Warrant, March, 1882.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. B. Edwards, C.B. (Supnmry. List), having completed five years in the rank of Regtl. Lieut.-Col., is placed pay.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. F. D. Donnelly, manent Service List, having completed service in the rank of Regtl. Lieut.-Col removed from the Active List of the Corps.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. O. Hewett, having pleted five years' service in the rank Lieut.-Col., is placed on the Half-Pay List.

Capt. C. F. Fuller to retire from the ceiving a gratuity.

Coldstream Guards, Major and Lieut.-Col. A. Lambton to be Lieut.-Col., vice Hall, placed on half-pay.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble Acheson to be Major, vice Col. A. Lambton.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. de Montmorency [illegible]t. (The Connaught Rangers) pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

[illegible]ol. W. Blackett, from the [illegible] command the 34th Regt., vice Col. G. V. [illegible] appointment.

[illegible] H. J. Degacher, Major and Lieut.-Col, to Command

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt), Lieut.-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny has been appointed to command a Battn.

Major M. C. Morris to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. F. J. Hercy, placed on half-pay.

Capt. H. W. Trench to be Major, vice M. C. Morris.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.) Supnmryl Lieut.-Col. Augustus C. Twentyman to be Lieut.-Col. to command a Battn, vice Col. C. Eccles, placed on half-pay.

Lieut. G. Laing-Meason has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieut. W. E. Hill has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), Capt. and Bt. Major E. W. Adderley has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

The Norfolk Regiment, Capt. A. H. Longfield to be Major, vice T. Farley, seconded for service as a Probationer for the A. P. D.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Major W. S. Whittuck retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut. G. H. Butcher has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

The Leicestershire Regt., Lieut. G. H. De L. Lacy has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

The Royal Irish Regt., Capt. C. E. G. Burr has been placed on retired pay, with the henorary rank of Major.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.) Lieut.-Col. H. E. Davidson has been appointed to command a Battn.

Major A. M. H[illegible]adley to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. H. Cook, placed on half-pay.

The King's Own Borderers, Lieut. J. M. Fleming has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

The East Surrey Regt., Lieut. R. F. H. Anderson has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt., Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bevan has been appointed to command a Battn.

The Northamptonshire Regt., Lieut. C. M. Dallas has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

Lieut. E. P. Wood has been appointed a Probationer for the Rifle Corps, Capt. C. Wortham has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

The York and Lancaster Regt., Lieut. C. W. Ford has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

The Durham Light Infy, Capt. A. H. Stanley retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

The Highland L. Infy, Lieut. G. C. I. Stockwell, from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), to be Lieut. vice [illegible] of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), to be Lieut.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), D. S. Kays, killed in action.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. M. Williams has been appointed to command a Battn.

Col., vice Col. Bt. Lieut.-Col. G. U. Prior to be Lieut.-Col.

Lieut. F. K. D. Barrett, placed on half-pay.

batione[illegible] W. Repton has been appointed a Probationer for the S. C.

Medl. Dept. Dy. Surg.-Genl. J. E. Moffatt has been granted [illegible] the honorary rank of Surg.-Major

granted [illegible]

Bgde. Surgn-Major [illegible]

granted [illegible]

Bgde. Surgn[illegible]

Surgn. Major [illegible]

be Surgn[illegible]

temporary

Army [illegible]

of Orderli[illegible]

antedate [illegible]

the dates [illegible]

T. Mans[illegible]

Strange.

Army [illegible]

R. Scott [illegible]

honorary

Hony. [illegible]

from the [illegible]

mission.

Hony [illegible]

from the [illegible]

missio[illegible]

Hony [illegible]

from [illegible]

missio[illegible]

Qrmr. [illegible]

Riding [illegible]

rank [illegible]

Estab[illegible]

Dep[illegible]

to ha[illegible]

Li[illegible]

farr[illegible]

M[illegible]

Ge[illegible]

C[illegible]

Ge[illegible]

M[illegible]

Ge[illegible]

F[illegible]

NOTICES.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.
Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,
BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.
MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

[illegible] Office.

[illegible] QUININE
[illegible] STOMACH
[illegible] BETWEEN
[illegible] INDIGESTION,
[illegible], and all other
[illegible]. Acheson.
[illegible] the safest and
[illegible] 4s. 6d.
[illegible] throughout the
[illegible] London.
[illegible]ad and traveller.

[illegible]RS.
[illegible]N & CO.,
[illegible]MAKERS,
[illegible]ER, ENGLAND.
[illegible]OF
[illegible] SEAM FLUE
[illegible]in use, and also of
[illegible]HOLES DRILLED
[illegible]NTO FORM.
[illegible]EL or IRON,
[illegible]cial system.
[illegible]r the last TWENTY
[illegible]A SPECIALITY and
[illegible]LERS
[illegible] from 50 lbs. to
[illegible]finch.
[illegible]. THE WHEELOCK
[illegible]NE, Centennial Medal
[illegible]rand Prize, Paris, 1878
[illegible] competition with the
[illegible]sion Engines.
[illegible] ESTABLISHED
[illegible]HIS NAME. [1851]